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THE TIMES Tomorrow

Days of wine...
Roger Scruton on the virtues of claret versus burgundy

...and roses
Peter Ball reports the Yorkshire versus Lancashire match

China...
Deng Xiaoping and his cult

...dolls
Georgina Howell on the fashions of filmland

Hard line...
Russia is cracking down on rock music. Richard Owen reports

...software
Computer Horizons on a British challenge to the American giants

Healthy...
Alternative medicine - a new way to look at illness

...and wealthy
State schoolchildren's view of their privileged public school brothers

Sri Lanka claims coup plot foiled

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has claimed that he thwarted a plot starting with race riots, to topple him and install a left-wing military dictatorship. The information was said to come from a group which rose against the previous government

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Synagogue blast
A bomb exploded in an empty Johannesburg Synagogue yesterday in an apparent unsuccessful attempt on the lives of President Viljoen of South Africa and Mr Elisha Lankin, the Israeli ambassador, who were due to attend a commemorative service.

Sun apology

The Sun today apologized to Mrs Marcia McKay, widow of one of the two Falklands VCs and to its readers following a Press Council censure over a "deplorable, insensitive deception on the public". Council report in full, page 4; Sun apology, *The Papers*, back page.

Police search

Police will search the family home of Dr and Mrs Robert Jones today. Dr Jones has been questioned further about his account of his wife's disappearance. Earlier report, page 3

Pilot defects

The pilot of a Chinese MiG21 defected to South Korea setting off air raid warnings and stirring fears of a North Korean attack

Page 4

State cash study

The Government is looking at plans to allow state industry to raise funds privately. It is also considering the £3bn sale of 51 per cent of British Gas. Page 13

Nuclear hitch

Britain's newest nuclear power station, at Hartlepool, has been closed because of a water leak, but the CEGB says there is no danger

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P&O statement

Lord Inchcape, chairman of P&O, will make a statement today after growing speculation that he will be replaced by Mr Jeffrey Sterling, his deputy

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Radio switch-off

Britain's commercial radio stations are the main casualties of an apparent decline in radio listening

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Bank power

The shift in power at the Bank of England after the appointment of Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton as governor is examined in the first of a series on City institutions

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Leader page 9.
Letters: On prisons, from Mr M Wright, and Professor J E Thomas; jobs, from Mr R W Davis, and Mr J Chaloner. **Leading articles:** Green belt; Lebanon; Poland. **Features:** pages 6-8.

A private life for the economy: Fear and suspicion in "God's country"; The wrong way for London Transport; Bernard Levin on Latvia's plight. Spectrum: Alternative medicine. Modern Times: The busking business. Obesity, page 10. Dr Cecil G Teall, Professor James Hancock

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Britain will stay firm in currency turmoil

By Frances Williams and Christopher Thomas

The British Government will stand by its "bands off" policy towards sterling in what promises to be a further bout of turmoil on foreign exchange markets after the unprecedented rise of the dollar to an all-time high against the pound last week.

Ministers see no reason for British interest rates to rise to protect the pound. This view is likely to be reinforced if, as expected, tomorrow's British money supply and government borrowing figures for July show a big improvement on the poor June figures.

Nor do they intend at present to join the concerted intervention by European and Japanese central banks to stop the dollar's rapid climb against virtually all other currencies - a move which last week met with little success despite their pumping of some \$2bn into the foreign exchange markets.

Until this intervention put pressure on sterling, the pound had clung to the dollar's coat tails, gaining ground against the European currencies and the yen and hurting the competitiveness of British industry.

With Europe now taking more than half Britain's exports, a high pound would put at risk the still uneven and fragile recovery. In these circumstances, officials argue that efforts to bolster the pound's value against the dollar - and hence other currencies - would scarcely be appropriate, even though a fall in the pound will inflate the cost of imported materials.

However, the latest US money supply figures, released late on Friday and showing monetary growth still well above target, have increased fears that US interest rates may rise further, putting more upward pressure on the dollar. Many analysts believe that high US interest rates - underpinned by the huge federal government deficit which is cornering the US share of available funds - will keep the US currency strong well into 1984, the presidential election year.

In New York, several analysts predicted yesterday that the big banks might follow a few smaller banks in raising their prime lending rates from 10.5 to 11 per cent during August.

Irish police shoot four in ambush

Associated British Foods, which operates Fine Fare supermarkets.

But Mr Weston, aged 42, speaking at the Guards polo club in Windsor where he had been playing alongside the Prince of Wales, dismissed the kidnap motive.

"I would think that is a very remote possibility," he said. "I would imagine it was a theft attempt and they were trying to knock off the house."

He said he had not lived in the house for 10 years and seldom visited it, the last time being five or six months ago. "I am a resident in Canada, and have been for 10 years."

Mr Weston said he had heard of the attack on the 1pm radio news. To the surprise of his friends he went ahead with the polo match, leading his own team, the Maple Leafs, and immediately started another score as he fell badly.

He lay motionless for several minutes after being thrown, and was taken by ambulance to a first aid centre before being driven away by his wife, Hilary, in a red Mercedes. "He has been very lucky, but do not worry, he is fine," she said.

The police believed they had foiled an attempt by the Irish National Liberation Army to kidnap Mr Weston, who is president of George Weston Ltd, the parent company of

The four shot men were taken to St Colmcille's hospital, Loughlinstown, and one who was more seriously injured was later transferred to Dublin.

The condition of the three others was said to be serious but stable. No police officers were injured.

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The police

Fundraisers from US praise IRA 'courage' during Belfast rally

The "courage and daring" of the Provisional IRA were praised in west Belfast yesterday by a spokesman for Noraid, the New York-based organization which allegedly raises cash for the terrorists. He was cheered by a crowd of 3,000 republicans.

Mr Martin Galvin, aged 33, defended the IRA strategy, saying it was fighting a legitimate struggle against 30,000 foreign troops and that every nation had the right to defend itself. He would expect Britain to do the same if the Russians invaded.

But he said it was "completely false" to accuse Noraid (Irish Northern Aid Committee) of being a front for the Provisional IRA. Later, however, in a speech to a rally at Andersonstown in west Belfast, he said some men outside the organization, "at grave personal risk to themselves, had tried to help to provide the means of violence."

He refused to say how much money Noraid had raised last year, although it is estimated that about £1.2m has been raised since 1970.

Mr Galvin portrayed Noraid as an organization highlighting to the American people the way in which nationalists in Northern Ireland were exploited. The organization, which an American judge ruled in 1981 was a

From Richard Ford, Belfast
foreign agent of the IRA, sent money for charitable purposes, and in particular to help the families of Irish political prisoners. He added: "We are a group of US people who simply want to seek peace and friendship... but we recognize that as long as British rule is based on British army terrorism and religious discrimination, Irish people will be divided."

Security forces were on full alert yesterday for a Provisional IRA attack which intelligence sources believed might be mounted to impress the visitors from Noraid.

The Army and police have been told to "exercise maximum precaution" during the next two days leading to the twelfth anniversary of the introduction of internment, which comes after the ending of the Christopher Black "supertrial".

Before making his speech, Mr Galvin marched along the Falls Road accompanied by 12 bands and thousands of people including representatives of the Troops Out Movement from London, Leeds, Birmingham and Edinburgh.

He claimed that British representatives were not interested in meeting Noraid and neither were the widows of husbands who had been mur-

dered in terrorist violence. Mr Galvin said that Noraid had left contact telephone numbers at Provisional Sinn Fein's offices in west Belfast, but no one had been in touch.

Mr Martin Flannery, aged 80, Noraid co-founder, was acquired with four others earlier this year of conspiracy to supply the Provisional IRA with machine guns and other equipment.

Earlier this year, Mr Flannery was Grand Marshall of the annual St Patrick's Day Parade in New York.

• An off-duty policeman escaped death on Saturday when a booby-trapped bomb hidden under his car failed to explode as he drove off in the village of Kesh in Co Fermanagh.

• A Roman Catholic priest has offered to mediate to try to secure the release of two people kidnapped by the Irish National Liberation Army. Father Declan Caulfield from Co Mayo said he was concerned for Mr Richard Hill and his daughter Diana, aged 13. They were abducted from their holiday home in the county a week ago in an attempt to persuade Mr Hill's stepson, Henry Kirkpatrick, to withdraw statements he had made implicating 18 people.

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Union vote crucial in leadership poll

By Barrie Clement and John Winder

Mr Michael Meacher is hoping to receive about 77 per cent of constituency Labour Party votes in the deputy leadership elections and Mr Roy Hattersley, the other main contender, may win about two-thirds of the votes of MPs. That means that the decisions of the "big battalions" of the union movement are crucial and the subject of sustained lobbying.

The Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) has 8 per cent of the votes of the electoral college, which gives 50 per cent each to MPs and local parties and 40 per cent to unions.

The decision of the 600,000 strong National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) will also be critical. The executive has already recommended Mr Neil Kinnock as leader and Mr Meacher as deputy, although a branch ballot will make the final decision, which will be binding on the union's Labour Party delegation.

The 40-man executive of the TGWU will meet next month and is expected to recommend a candidate to deputy for Mr Kinnock, who its conference has already chosen as leader. The body, however, has no power to mandate its 51-strong delegation to the Labour Party.

There are camps for both men in the union, but it is thought that the left-wing executive might find unacceptable Mr Hattersley's support for incomes policy and his lack of enthusiasm for unilateral disarmament.

As for the rest of the union movement, Mr Meacher hopes to attract the votes that went to his friend Mr Wedgwood Benn

Black votes remained with Labour

By Nicholas Timmins

Black and Asian voters remained overwhelmingly loyal to the Labour Party at the general election and are forming an increasing proportion of Labour's electoral support, a study of the general election suggests.

Whether that can be turned to their advantage in terms of Parliamentary seats and influence within the party is one of the key questions of ethnic politics in the 1980s. Dr Donley Studlar, a visiting fellow at the University of Warwick Department of Politics, says:

"Against opinion poll findings before the election which suggested widespread abstention by black Labour voters, Dr Studlar suggests that support for Labour among Asians and blacks may have eroded somewhat, but is still far from the floodgate reached by other groups."

"Although some defections, especially to the Alliance, were observable," Dr Studlar says in an article to be published in *New Community*, "non-whites remained overwhelmingly loyal to the Labour Party." Most continued to vote Labour and be represented by Labour MPs.

• Labour MPs of both right and left were last night discounting reports that the election of Mr Kinnock as leader without Mr Roy Hattersley as deputy, would lead to the defection of a large number of Labour MPs to a new centre party seeking alliance with the Social Democrats.

Nazi who built the gas vans

By Stephen Goodwin

Television viewers will tonight see the man who developed the mobile gas chamber after Hitler's extermination squads found themselves in the early war years unable to handle the psychological strain of carrying out the mass execution of Jews by firing squads. SS Colonel Walter Rauff apparently set about his task with unflagging zeal and a prototype gas van was developed in秘密 in a workshop at the colonel's Berlin office.

The van was tested on 40 Russian prisoners before an audience of SS officers at Sachsenhausen concentration camp. The Russians took 10 minutes to die from the exhaust fumes which were funnelled into the van as it trundled along.

The mobile gas chambers took the lives of 200,000 men, women and children. Rauff went on to become SS chief in Milan.

After the war he became a businessman and was able to travel freely from South America to Europe in the 1960s. He now lives in comfortable retirement in Santiago, Chile.

Rauf, one of the top three or four Nazi war criminals still at large, is the subject of a *World in Action* report on Granada Television tonight.

The programme includes an interview with Rauff in which about the only thing he concedes is that he is a lucky man to be living in Chile.

The point is made that although General Pinochet has "deported or exiled 10,000 Chileans," he has turned a deaf ear to pleas for Rauff's extradition.

Rauf did, however, tell the programme that he did not



Top: An SS extermination van. Above: Rauff as he is today and when he was arrested in Milan in 1945.

think he would have to go.

After the test at Sachsenhausen the gas vans were deployed at the Polish village of Chelmno, Polish film reconstruction shows the vans were sometimes disguised as Red Cross ambulances. In six months 155,000 Jews are said to have died in Rauff's vans at Chelmno.

The mobile vans were followed by permanent death camps such as Auschwitz. Rauff, who had finished his work in Berlin by July 1942

went on to Italy, where he was arrested by American troops on April 30 1945.

Rauf's escape from the Allies remains unexplained in the programme. In 1962 when West Germany unsuccessfully sought his extradition, Rauff made the following statement to the Chilean Supreme Court: "While a prisoner for 20 months I was interrogated by the British and American intelligence services. I escaped and went to Naples."

Some analysts fear, however, that Boots is moving into retail areas that it does not know well in an attempt to replace its traditional business, which has been lost to the supermarkets.



Shaping up: Sue Phillips (left), from Deptford, and Kathryn Rogers, from Putney Bar, at a fitness keep fit classes for all, in Battersea Park, London, yesterday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Weather aids boom in visits

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

HISTORIC HOUSES AND CASTLES IN ENGLAND

	1981	1982	% change	Admissons
Tower of London	2,088,000	1,995,000	-5%	29
Roman Baths & Pump Room, Bath	857,000	675,000	+3%	21,20
State Apartments, Windsor	727,000	658,000	-9%	21,20
Stonehenge	546,000	531,000	-3%	600
Beaumaris	477,000	502,000	+6%	23
Westminster Palace	521,000	467,000	-11%	21,80
St George's Chapel, Windsor	500,000	441,000	-12%	21
Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shottery	328,000	340,000	+4%	900
Leeds Castle	300,000	348,000	+15%	22,85
Blenheim Palace	340,000	312,000	-8%	22,50
Windsor Great Park, Royal Windsor	320,000	291,000	-10%	21,30
Tower Bridge	370,000	300,000	-19%	21,20
Croxteth Hall, Merseyside	201,000	219,000	+9%	21,20
Carlyle House	3,680	2,900	-24%	21
Kensington Palace	17,403	21,200	+24%	750
St Paul's Cathedral	20,014	23,485	+17%	Free
The Monument	115,535	107,553	-8%	40p
Westminster Abbey	1,800,000	1,700,000	-6%	Free
Battle of Britain Museum	131,000	134,000	+2%	21
Portsmouth Naval Museum	2,020,000	1,974,000	-2%	21,20
Jewel House	1,699,022	1,490,203	-15%	600
Tate Gallery	855,158	1,219,102	+44%	Free
Victoria and Albert Museum	1,368,450	1,667,071	+21%	Free
Wimbledon Tennis Museum	16,395	22,000	+32%	£1
Zoological Society	51,700	68,000	+17%	22,75
London Zoo	1,053,000	1,050,000	-0.3%	22,75
HMS Belfast	215,230	220,412	+2%	£1.80
Mme Tussaud's	1,981,985	1,875,315	-5.5%	22,95
Planetarium	538,277	530,355	-1.5%	21,65

Leeds Castle (13 per cent), Warwick Castle and its new waxworks attraction (13 per cent) and Croxteth Hall on Merseyside (9 per cent).

A fall of 1 per cent in admissions, to some 1,265 sightseeing attractions last year is reported by the ETB. This included a drop of 2 per cent

Increased numbers of tourists from the United States are reported to account for increases this year in visits to attractions such as Shakespeare's birthplace and Anne Hathaway's Cottage. Windsor Castle reports visitor numbers up.

London tourist attractions, which last year had a difficult time, are now in the middle of

Race guidelines for prisons attacked

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

New guidance issued to prison staff at the weekend on how to avoid racial conflict in jails was attacked yesterday by Mr Colin Steel, chairman of the Prison Officers' Association.

In the guidelines, the Home Office prison department warns officers against use of words like "coons" or "wogs", says religious minorities have the right to practise their faiths and if a newcomer to Britain needs a special diet it should be permitted if resources allow.

The move coincides with a clash last week between black and white prisoners in Wormwood Scrubs' B wing for remand prisoners, where about a third of the 257 prisoners are black. Fifteen men, 11 of them black, have now been removed from the wing.

The Home Office document says separation of racial groups could lead to latent violence.

Mr Steel said: "It sounds as if they wish to have positive discrimination in favour of the black community, which would be even more dangerous than leaving things as they are. If there are individual cases of discrimination against blacks then the prison rules provide for governors to take action."

He feared black activists would use the guidelines to claim they were discriminated

against whenever they were disciplined.

Officers would take them as an asperion on the way they were doing their job. Mr Steel said there should have been proper consultation before making such a document public.

The guidelines, signed by Mr Christopher Train, director general of the prison department, and Mr W. A. Brister, his deputy, have gone to all prisons.

Staff have occasionally been faced with tricky situations involving black prisoners and have been uncertain of their ground, the guidelines say.

They give a warning against pursuing good race relations with undue zeal or making casual decisions in favour of one minority group without considering the effect on others.

"All staff know that they are not allowed to use insulting or abusive language towards prisoners and it is hard to believe that there any who do not appreciate that words like 'nigger', 'wog', or 'coons' are grossly offensive."

But racial groups should not be allowed to opt for particular kinds of work or other activity through the exercise of self-discrimination.

Letters, page 9

Parsons in resignation mystery

By David Nicholson-Lord

Officials at 10 Downing Street were puzzled last night by a report that Sir Anthony Parsons, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's special adviser on foreign affairs, was resigning.

Sir Anthony is understood to be abroad and out of touch with

the office. The Prime Minister's staff said that they could neither confirm nor deny the report, which appeared in one Sunday newspaper, that Sir Anthony would give up his part-time post in the autumn.

Mrs Thatcher appointed Sir Anthony last November, soon after his retirement from the Diplomatic Service.

London's vagrants are often known by nicknames which makes the police's task extremely difficult.

They will exercise in the Eastern Mediterranean, first with Greek forces and then with Turkish forces. Royal Marines will be involved, practising amphibious landings in Turkey. "Display Determination" could turn out to be HMS Hermes' last exercise. She is officially intended to remain in service until 1983-86 when Ark Royal the new carrier, should be ready for commissioning.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sh 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium

Bulgaria L 100; Canada C 100; Chile CL 100;

Sudden drop in audience figures worries commercial radio stations

By Richard Evans

Britain's 40 commercial radio stations are the main casualties of a sudden decline in the radio audience, according to new research.

After six years of virtually static listening figures in the number of people tuning in to radio for 15 minutes a week has slumped from 92 per cent in the spring of 1982 to a record low level of 87 per cent for the same period this year. Commercial radio's share of the smaller audiences had dropped from 33 per cent to 29 per cent.

The research, due to be published next week, was commissioned by the Association of Independent Radio Contractors, which is trying to discover if the fall in the number of listeners is real, or due to a new method of assessing radio audiences.

For the first time the research was carried out on a regional basis rather than concentrating on individual stations, and one theory is that people who took part in the survey were con-

fused by the "complicated" new system, fail to reply, and distorted the result.

"One hypothesis is that this has led to the drop, but we are not making that a definite statement until we have carried out this work on the research," Mr James Gordon, chairman of the association's marketing committee said yesterday.

A slight drop in radio audiences had been expected because the 1982 figures were inflated by public interest in the Falklands conflict. But 87 per cent is also 4 per cent below the figure for 1981.

Another explanation for the drop in listeners is the advent of breakfast television. But the research suggests it only accounted for 15 per cent of the fall.

"At peak times we are still many times the size of TV-am. We think that the general upward trend in radio revenue which had been evident for the last three months will continue," Mr Gordon said.

Doctor questioned again over wife

Dr Robert Jones, a general practitioner in Essex, was questioned by police yesterday about alleged discrepancies in his account of his wife's disappearance.

He left his home at Coggeshall, near Colchester, at 10 am with the two detectives in charge of the search for his wife Diane, who has been missing for more than two weeks.

They were Det Supt Michael Ainsley and Det Insp Peter Whent. After knocking at the door, Det Supt Ainsley escorted the doctor to an unmarked car. It was the second time in less than 24 hours that Dr Jones had been interviewed by police. On Saturday night, he was questioned for five hours.

Police refuse to elaborate on why Dr Jones, aged 40, was brought back to the police station yesterday after the previous night's questioning. But a senior detective said: "He's here voluntarily. There are one or two discrepancies which have arisen and need to be sorted out."

Seeing pink blamed on computers

By Nicholas Timmins

Patients who complain that the world has developed pink fringes are not necessarily either mad or ill, doctors have been told. They have probably spent too long with a computer.

The warning is given by four doctors from the Northwestern University in Chicago who say the effect is caused by a common type of visual display which uses luminous green characters on a dark background.

After a session at the computer ordinary white letters and lines on a contrasting background appear to have a pink colour, and sheets of white paper, or a white wall, can appear to have pink fringes.

The illusion, the doctors write in the New England Journal of Medicine, is known as the McCullough effect, and is a well-known phenomenon. Several hours at a terminal can produce a very striking after effect which can last a day or longer.

The illusion, the doctors say, is harmless. But with the proliferation of home and office computers and increasing attention being paid to possible health hazards from terminals, patients may consult their doctors.

"Physicians should be aware of the phenomenon so as not to mistake it for a hysterical symptom or a manifestation of neurological disease", the doctors say.

Poor bags of grouse in prospect

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

The Saudi Arabian royal family has cancelled a shooting holiday in Britain for a party of eight because of poor grouse prospects, Mr David Patmore, a York travel agent who arranged their trip, said yesterday.

The device manufactured at Letchworth, Herts, and Kidsgrove, Staffs, by ICL, Britain's largest computer maker, has been specially fitted on to the tender which accompanies the flight on its trials.

Details on wind speed, wave height, the direction of the craft and even sail shape are transmitted to the tender by radio after the data has been fed from sensors attached to sail, keel and other monitoring points on the yacht.

The British entry has qualified for the semi-finals of the cup, to gather with the Australian boat (Australia 11) and those from Italy (Azzurri) and Canada (Canada 1). They will take place between August 28 and September 8. The winner will go on to challenge the American team between September 11 and 23.

It is the first time that such an advanced electronic system has been used in the event by the British. The microcomputer system has special software (computer programs), which allow the yacht to alter tack almost immediately to make the best use of the craft's performance.

The team's meteorologists can also use the data which has been gathered during the trials to assess how the craft will perform in particular weather.

Road threatens 'marvellous' wet moorland

By Craig Seton

An area of Devon heath, designated a site of special scientific interest only two years ago because of its rich plant and animal life, is threatened by the proposed new north Devon link road, according to conservationists.

They say a 15-mile section of new road from Tiverton to Newton, near South Molton, will bisect the 350-acre site at Haresdown and Knowstone Moor. They will oppose the route at a public inquiry later this year.

The £27m section is part of the plan for a link road to carry traffic from the M5 east of Tiverton, through to Barnstaple.

Miss Caroline Steel, of the Devon Trust for Nature

Marrow donor returns

Mr Stuart James, a motor mechanic from Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, flew back to Britain on Saturday after trying to save the life of a young American girl.

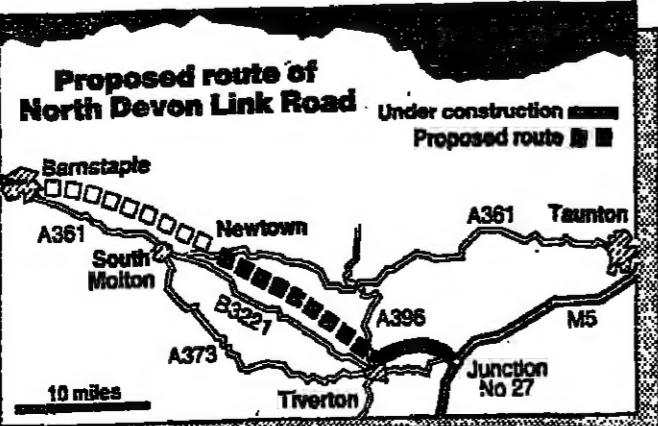
Mr James, aged 21, returned from New Orleans with his girlfriend, Miss Jenny Quilter. He had given bone marrow to Crystal Beckler, aged eight, who is suffering from leukaemia.

She was not expected to live unless a donor was found whose bone marrow was an exact match to help her wasted blood cells regenerate.

Mr James's bone marrow was the only compatible one of 52,000 donors on the Anthony Nolan Fund register, set up in memory of a New Zealand boy who died because a match could not be found to save him.

Mr James said: "I am delighted that Crystal seems to be recovering. The doctors say that the operation has been a success and already she is out of isolation. Only time will tell whether her life has been saved."

He added: "The people there could not have done enough for us. We were only supposed to stay for three weeks but they paid for another fortnight, and even then they did not want to let us go."



Conservationists said: "This is a marvellous area. It is wet moorland with a tremendous range of bog plants, butterflies, and breeding birds, such as the curlew. The road would destroy a large part of it."

Mr John Lamerton, assistant regional officer for the Nature Conservancy Council, described the site as of "national importance", and

Under construction ■ Proposed route ■ ■

A tiring day out for royalty at Gatcombe Park



Flagging energies: Princess Michael of Kent resting her head on her husband's shoulder during the horse trials.

Across the academic divide: 1

Learning to live with the other half

Mr Tim Devlin, director for the Independent Schools Information Service, recently called on the public schools to open their doors to the wider community, including black pupils and the unemployed. Some public schools, such as Malvern, already have their doors ajar. In two articles our Education Correspondent Lucy Hodges looks at an exchange Malvern, and the Malvern boys, whose parents pay £4,500 a year for their education, came away only too aware of the advantages their families were buying. At the same time they had a new consciousness of the problems faced by the majority in the mainland sector.

One boy told The Rev Ian Ogilvy, the *Guardian*-reading college chaplain who conceived the exchange, that he now understood the meaning of education cuts. Charles Foster summed it up. "It certainly has made me see my privileges and the terrible problems of inner city life."

Richard Edwards, who like Charles Foster has a father who is a managing director, commented: "I was surprised by the small size of the school compared to the large number of pupils. The standard of education is certainly higher than average, although I felt that some of the lessons were rather slack and not very profitable.

The Malvern boys, whose parents pay £4,500 a year for their education, came away only too aware of the advantages their families were buying. At the same time they had a new consciousness of the problems faced by the majority in the mainland sector.

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Captain Mark Phillips will run horse trials at his home at Gatcombe Park, Gloucestershire, again next year - "if everyone thinks it has been successful".

He was not disappointed by Saturday's low attendance, which was about 10,000 fewer than expected. "We have had a nice crowd here, and everyone seemed to have enjoyed themselves, and that is the main point," he said.

The 20,000 crowd was barely enough to enable the event to break even. Croft Original Sherry had provided £10,000 and Captain Phillips put up another £10,000.

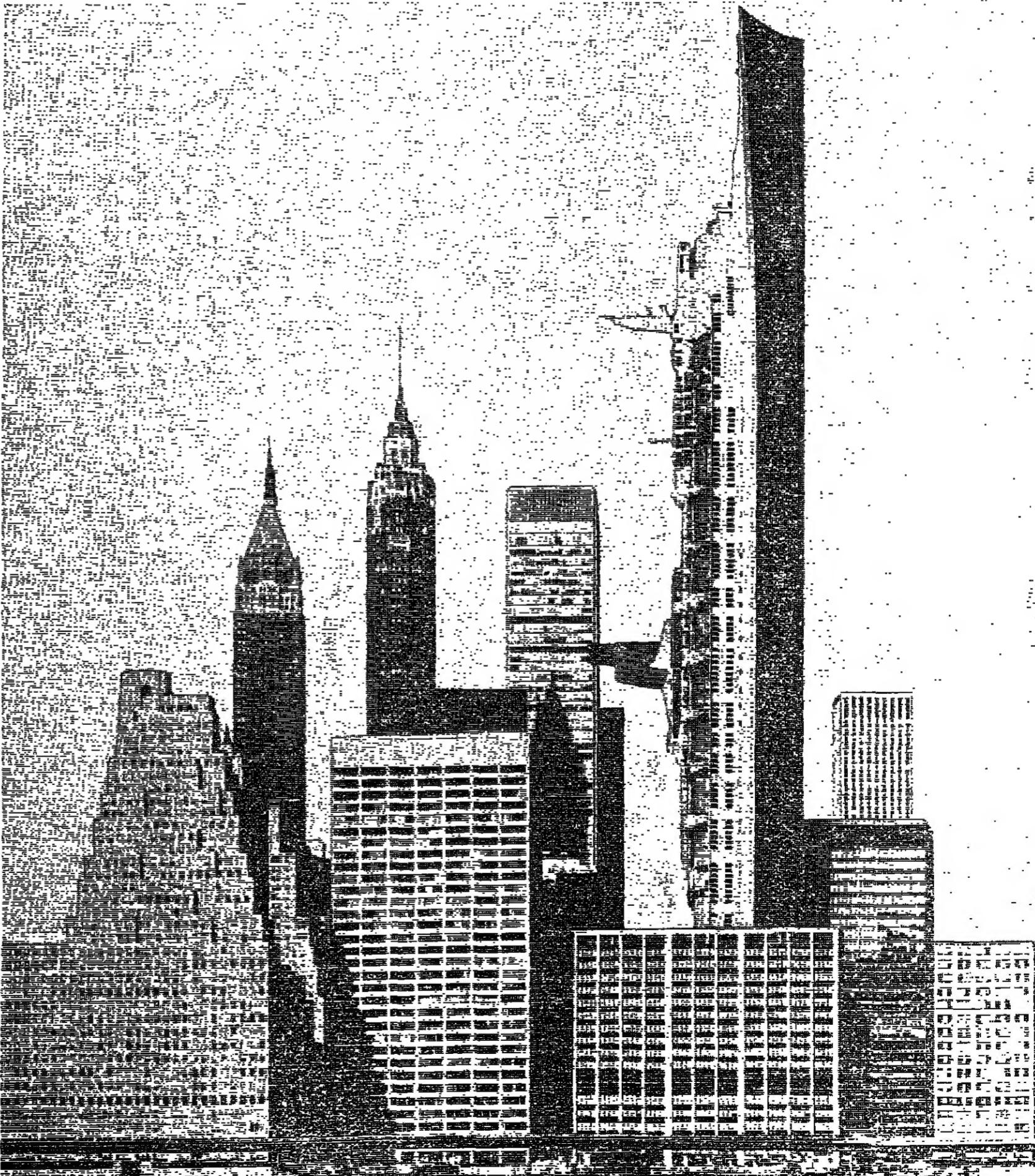
As a show director Captain Phillips was clearly a success and Lucinda Green, the British rider, praised his design of the course. "Charles Foster has a father who is a managing director, commented: "I was surprised by the small size of the school compared to the large number of pupils. The standard of education is certainly higher than average, although I felt that some of the lessons were rather slack and not very profitable.

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Tomorrow: the St Peter's boys

Trials report, page 24



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ELIZABETH 2

Government told costs will rise if it privatizes building design

By Staff Reporters

Government plans to use private companies to design its buildings could cost the taxpayer 20 per cent more than using civil servants, according to a report which was presented to ministers last year but has only just been made public.

The Report of the Working Group on Design Costs was jointly commissioned in 1981 by the Property Services Agency, which is responsible for government buildings, and by the Treasury, after Mr Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, announced plans to privatize most design work.

Under the plans nearly two thirds of the design work of the Property Services Agency (PSA) would be farmed out, instead of just over one third. The staff of 2,500 architects, surveyors and engineers would be cut by 900.

The report from the working group, which reached Mr Heseltine last October, showed, however, that design costs in the four years to 1981 would have been a third more with the privatization scheme.

In the financial year 1980-81 design work done by the PSA which cost £47.7m would have cost £66.6m if farmed out to contractors; in the four years to 1981, the respective costs would have been £144.4m and £211.2m.

Threatened counties fight back

By David Walker
Local Government Correspondent

Leaders of the threatened metropolitan counties are stepping up their campaign to secure the backing of local industrialists and business executives for the counties' survival.

They are encouraged by the recent admission by the Confederation of British Industry that the weights and measures and consumer protection work now done by the counties must remain a county responsibility.

The CBI's submission to the Department of the Environment on the future of the metropolitan counties pressed for county-wide authorities for waste disposal, passenger transport, airports and strategic planning as well as consumer protection.

"The major task of the consumer protection services is the enforcement of national trading standards legislation", the CBI said.

Sun 'made up' interview with widow of VC

A "world exclusive" interview which *The Sun* claimed to have had with Mrs Marica McKay, widow of Sergeant Ian McKay, who was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross after his death in the Falklands campaign, never took place, the Press Council says today. It was a deplorable, insensitive deception on the public, the council adds.

Mrs McKay, who cooperated in the council's investigation, denied giving any interview for the story, by John Kay of *The Sun* defence staff. She said some remarks attributed to her were totally untrue.

Mr Kenneth Donlan, *The Sun's* managing editor, said the *Daily Mirror* had had Mrs McKay "under its protection" and refused to let her talk to other reporters. The story was put together from previous quotations and an interview with the parents of her late husband.

The Press Council upheld a complaint by Mrs Caroline Metcalfe, of Horn Lane, Woodford Green, Essex, that the newspaper published a fabricated interview, called a world exclusive, with Mrs McKay, which was a deception of its readers.

The Sun two-page spread featured interviews with the widow of Lieutenant Colonel H Jones and Sergeant McKay under a sub-heading: "World exclusive: Pride and the heartbreak of two VC's widows".

The report complained of began: "VC's widow Marica McKay fought back her tears last night and said: 'I'm so proud of Ian. His name will remain a legend in the history books for ever'."

On the same day the *Daily Mirror* also carried interviews with the two widows. The story about Mrs McKay, "My VC here", was described as "Executive: A widow's own brave story".

Eleven days later, under the headline "The Sun sinks even lower", the *Daily Mirror's* comment column said: "The Sun is a lying newspaper". Mrs McKay was in London at the time of the "interview". She did not speak to *The Sun*.

Mrs Metcalfe told the Press Council that either *The Sun* or the *Daily Mirror* was lying and complained against *The Sun*. She said she had no independent evidence, but suggested

New leads in hunt for girl's killer

Fresh leads are being investigated throughout Britain by detectives seeking the killer of Caroline Hogg, aged five. More than 100 people telephoned with information after the publication of two artist's impressions of a man or men the police want to interview.

Edinburgh detectives are also waiting for video film to be flown from Australia. It was taken on the promenade, Portobello, near the girl's home, on July 8, the night she disappeared, by an ex Scot who now lives with her husband near Melbourne.

Volta leader tries to allay fears

A bidjan, Ivory Coast (Reuters) - Captain Thomas Sankara, Upper Volta's new leftist military leader, has pledged support for all liberation movements but has sought to allay fears that his regime will be a destabilizing influence in West Africa.

Diplomatic sources in Abidjan told Reuters that Captain Sankara had briefed diplomats in Ouagadougou on Saturday, emphasizing that his new National Revolutionary Council would play a more active part in the non-aligned movement.

Captain Sankara said the new authorities wished to "extend a fraternal hand to all Upper Volta's neighbours", the sources said. He also wanted to reassure pro-Western countries, such as Ivory Coast, in case they feared the new leftist regime could be a disruptive factor in West Africa.

Captain Sankara, aged 34, a



Mission accomplished: Sun Tianqin, the Chinese defector, with his MiG 21 at a military base near Seoul.

Seoul air alert as pilot defects

Seoul (Reuters) - The pilot of a Chinese MiG21 defected to South Korea yesterday setting off air raid warnings and arousing fears that the country was under air attack from North Korea.

The Defence Ministry said South Korean aircraft scrambled and escorted the Chinese aircraft to an unnamed air base where the pilot, who defected from China, was being hijacked by six Chinese on a domestic flight. The six are now on trial here.

The last Chinese Air Force pilot to defect to South Korea was Captain Wu Yung-ken, aged 25, who flew his MiG 19 here in October. He was later granted political asylum in Taiwan where he received \$1.7m in gold and became a major in the Nationalist air force.

A North Korean pilot flew a MiG19 to the South in February, the seventh North Korean pilot to defect here since the peninsula was divided at the end of the Second World War.

The state radio interrupted programmes to say an enemy air attack was taking place west of Seoul but later said the alert was caused by the MiG21.

No paws: Captain Sankara, the coup leader.

RABAT: The thaw in relations between Morocco and Libya which began a month ago with Colonel Gaddafi's first visit here in 14 years had gone a stage further, after a visit to Libya by a group of senior Moroccan ministers (Godfrey Marrian writes).

They signed a commercial agreement intended to increase trade between the two countries.

Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader congratulated Captain Sankara on Saturday over the "revolutionary uprising". But in an interview with a French radio station the same day Captain Sankara said he was no pawn in Colonel Gaddafi's hands.

He said it had been alleged

that Mrs Helen Esene, who was dismissed as a commission official last week when it was discovered her husband was the Unity Party candidate for Governor, seized the papers and handed them to him.

Mr Ovie-Whiskey said voters' rights would be protected, but did not say how.

The independent *Guardian* newspaper called the prevailing calm remarkable, and other newspapers were similarly con-

gratulatory

of Churches here. He was also allowed to attend church conferences in the United States and New Zealand.

The Bishop described conditions in South Africa as "very volatile" when asked to comment on the killing of several black protesters and the wounding of many others in a clash with police on Thursday in Mdantsane, the largest black community after Soweto.

"We appear to have a surface calm where the authorities seem to have everything under control", the Bishop said. "But it would not be surprised at all if there was another explosion along the lines of June 1976."

He said the Government appeared to be enjoying success with such apartheid goals as "denationalizing of blacks" and "the uprooting and dumping of people in places such as the Ciskei (the nominally-independent black homeland)". Future trouble was probably more likely in impoverished rural parts "where people would kill because they wanted to eat".

• CASTELGANDOLFO: The Pope yesterday offered a short prayer in communion with the World Council of Churches.

Delegates will vote today on the draft, which praises what it calls Nicaragua's life-affirming achievements and urges American churches to intensify efforts to change Reagan policy.

• PARIS: Chad forces have shot down a Libyan aircraft over Faya Largeau and captured its pilot, the Chad Embassy said (Reuters reports).

Nigeria result likely to be close

Lagos (Reuters) - Results in the Nigerian presidential election started to filter into Lagos yesterday but electoral officials said none would be announced until all had been received and the outcome is unlikely to be known before tonight.

There were no firm pointers although the main parties were eager to tell areas where they believed success was in sight.

The result is likely to be close between incumbent President Shehu Shagari of the National

Party and Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the Unity Party.

The election did not pass without problems of organization, and at least three of the six parties involved have complained formally to the Federal Electoral Commission about alleged irregularities.

Mr Victor Ovie-Whiskey, the commission's chairman, said that one incident being investigated occurred in Cross River State in the east.

He said it had been alleged

Bishop Tutu predicts Soweto-type violence

Vancouver (Reuters) - Bishop Desmond Tutu said here that conditions in South Africa were very volatile and he would not be surprised by another explosion of violence like that in Soweto when hundreds of people died in 1976.

Bishop Tutu, an Anglican and Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, also told a news conference on Saturday that the Government appeared to be having some success with its apartheid policies.

The South African Government, which confiscated Bishop Tutu's passport in 1981, two weeks ago abruptly gave him permission to attend the assembly of the World Council of Churches here. He was also allowed to attend church conferences in the United States and New Zealand.

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reform
for
today

Jayewardene claims he has thwarted scheme to set up a dictatorship

From Michael Hamlyn
Colombo

President Junius Jayewardene sits in his upper middle-class house in the elite Cinnamon Gardens area of Colombo and sombrely reflects on the ruins of the commercial centre of the city.

Despite the spasms of race hatred which has left 300 people dead and countless homes and businesses destroyed it takes some grim satisfaction from the fact that the fit is over and the institutions of Government are still in place. "You see, you people think it was just a riot. It was not," he said throatily. "It was a revolution."

He feels like a man who has prevented George Washington from carrying through the American revolution or stopped Lenin in his tracks. For he has no doubt that the riot was part of a plan to topple him from power and install a left-wing military dictatorship.

The wily President, who made himself both head of Government and head of state when he amended the constitution soon after he came to power, has won every election since. His most recent success was in the referendum which extended the life of the present parliament for another six years, keeping him and his party in power until 1989 - short of a military coup.

The pattern of Sinhalese-Tamil race riots in Colombo is of a brief and vicious flare-up, a rigorous curfew and a sudden dying-down. This time there was no dying-down, for many days.

This time, the Government detected plain signs of deliberate organization. The rioters, sacking out Tamil homes and burning them, had a particularly detailed knowledge of who lived where and who owned what.

The Government's information came from inside the Janata Vimukti Peramuna (JVP), the People's Liberation Front, which 12 years ago led an armed insurrection against the Government of Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike. In that spasm 1,200 people died, and the Prime Minister sought military assistance from her neighbours.

In that conclusion, a breakdown of law and order, dissidents in the armed forces,

Sri Lanka troops went on rampage

From Our Own Correspondent, Colombo (centered)

Details are emerging of the events of Sunday July 24, when members of the Sri Lankan armed forces stationed in Jaffna, in the north of the country, went on the rampage and killed a number of innocent Tamils after the ambush in which 13 soldiers died.

The government spokesman Mr Douglas Lynne, admitted that 20 civilians had been killed in Jaffna, but reports from the town indicate that the number of deaths may be higher.

There are still number of residents in hospital being treated for bullet wounds received that day. A statement signed by MP Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front, said: "Almost 40 people were gunned down by army personnel in the streets and in their homes."

According to residents of Jaffna, which is 95 per cent Tamil, the ambush by Tamil



President Jayewardene: "It was a revolution".

and police would say: "The Government cannot govern. We are taking over, and that's the end of one chapter."

The President - known to everyone throughout the island state as "J.R." - clearly finds his perch on his democratic throne uneasy. Though he affirms that "you can't take over and keep an army in power unless the people are with you," he is plainly anxious about left-wing infiltration of the armed forces, and also about the effect of the continuing Tamil terrorist action in the north.

He thinks that another mistake was not to outlaw talk of separation as soon as it appeared, for he has been made to appear dangerously soft on Tamils to the hardliners in his own Cabinet and in the armed services. He has, in fact, done much towards satisfying Tamil aspirations.

He has prompted action to make Tamil an official language of the country, the devolution of central powers to district councils and the solution of a bitter dispute over admission to universities. He would have done more, he says. He was to propose at the round-table conference convened earlier last month that if the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) would withdraw, or at least postpone, a demand for the independence of Eelam, the Tamil-inhabited area in the north and east of the country, other blessings would follow.

Mrs Bandaranaike locked the rebels up. But in 1977 the electorate did what the JVP had

been unable to remove her from office. Mr Jayewardene, the new Prime Minister, opened the jail door to the JVP leaders.

"I wanted to give them a chance in the democratic arena," he said ruefully. He smiled. "Looking back, it looks as though I made a mistake."

According to the President, the idea was for the revolutionaries to capitalize on the ill-feeling between Sinhalese and Tamils, then to create ill-feeling between Sinhalese and Muslims. There were a few attacks, but not successful, he said. They also hoped to stir up ill-feeling between Buddhists and Christians. Again there were a few attacks, but not successful.

Señor Kelly recognizes that the country's chronic political instability, with its history of coups and foreign policy U-turns, has damaged its ability to act seriously in the international arena.

She flatly rejects the familiar argument of successive military governments: "In my party, we don't believe that our country's bad international image is caused by an anti-Argentine campaign", she insists. The first priority, she says, is to re-establish the rule of law within the country, and

"If they had succeeded, there would have been by this time a fairly general conflagration. Then he said they aimed to attack the food stores, and to destroy the food supplies."

"But", he said sadly, "the TULF boycotted the talks."

When, therefore, mayhem came to the streets and with the Army restore, he took the opportunity to take tough measures against separatism. To the outsider it looked as though he were being unusually hard on the Tamil population, but, as he put it:

"The Tamils were the victims. I had to protect them. I knew any words of conciliation or advice to the rioters were useless."

"My purpose was to destroy any backing the political leaders of the riot had - any mass backing which we have done."

The result was the sixth amendment to the constitution, which passed through Parliament on Thursday, depriving people of their civil rights, property and much else if they publicly espoused the cause of a separate state.

The amendment is tantamount to proscribing the TULF

and it remains to be seen how the party will react. It would be pleasant to think that the TULF would adapt to the new situation and continue to work within the democratic system, but experience has shown that whenever moderates come forward within the Tamil community, the terrorists drive them back.

Before there can be any progress, terrorism must be eliminated," the President said.

He has prompted action to make Tamil an official language of the country, the devolution of central powers to district councils and the solution of a bitter dispute over admission to universities. He would have done more, he says. He was to propose at the round-table conference convened earlier last month that if the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) would withdraw, or at least postpone, a demand for the independence of Eelam, the Tamil-inhabited area in the north and east of the country, other blessings would follow.

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SPECTRUM

Next month, doctors are meeting in London to form the British Holistic Medical Association, indicating a growing acceptance of the alternative medicine. This first of three articles looks at what the Prince of Wales recently described to the BMA as "those ancient and unconscious forces so vital to our unity with nature"

If the mind is fit, the body will cure itself

By Ruth West and Brian Inglis

If you ring up to make an appointment with Dr Goodenough (not his real name: some of his colleagues are touchy about advertising) you will be told that there is a six weeks' waiting list. Nothing strange about that if he were a Harley Street nabob; but he is a GP in private practice, and his practice is homeopathic.

"I did orthodox medicine for twenty years - I used to think that all homeopaths were potty." Why did he switch? "It all rather happened. I suppose at first I just wanted more arrows to my quiver." When he first introduced homeopathy the reaction was immediate: "I lost, in turn, two partners and two-thirds of my patients." That was in 1969; eight years later he was in such demand that he had to retire from the NHS.

Now he is getting patients from other GPs. "Some say it's codswallop, but some tell patients, 'At least it's harmless: why not?'" And some ask him: "Look, can you have a go with this one?"

Ian Hutchinson tells a similar story from a different angle. He is president of the British Chiropractors Association. When he began to practise thirteen years ago, few members of the public had even heard of chiropractic and patients only came to him as a last resort. No longer...

"The changes over the past ten years? People come to see me much sooner with their problems. The age group I'm treating on the whole is much younger. And I'm treating more acute conditions - of manual workers, for example."

The attitude of doctors, too, has changed. "Quite a few doctors refer patients to me: I have lectured to GP training groups; at my practice over the past few years we've held a number of meetings with an orthopaedic surgeon." He would like to see chiropractic recognized, as it is in the US. New Zealand and other countries.

Recognized or not, the practitioners of the once derided "fringe medicine" are in demand. Twenty years ago they were down and to all appearances out, swept aside by the triumphant march of medical science. Now, a combination of disillusionment with orthodox medicine, in particular with its drug-dependence, and the recognition that alternative therapies have something valuable to offer, has transformed their prospects.

The major breakthrough came ten years ago with the favourable report of three eminent US doctors on acupuncture.

Ruth West is director and Brian Inglis a trustee of the KJB Foundation (shortly to be renamed the Koestler Foundation), set up to raise support and funds for research into, among other things, alternative medicine. Their Alternative Health Guide is published by Michael Joseph (£12.50).

ture, following a visit to China. Only a few years earlier acupuncture had been the chief butt of medical jokers in *The Doctors' Dilemmas*, the leading US pharmacologist Louis Lasagna had dismissed it, in a chapter of "Superstition and Ignorance", as a "lunacy".

Vindication of the long-derided millenia-old Chinese therapy was significant, not merely because it staked a fresh claim for the recognition of alternative medicine (as it now came to be called) as an alternative and a serious one, to conventional western medicine. It also threatened to undermine western medicine's foundations by casting doubt on the hallowed principles of physiology.

The existence of "meridians" or "canals", as shown on acupuncture charts, had excited Lasagna's particular derision: they were shown, he jeered, only because "hitting imaginary canals is not a job to be left to the imagination". But if acupuncture works, can it be that the canals (into which needles are placed, according to the diagnosis) are real, but not material? If so, conventional physiology is missing a dimension. Alternatively, it may be that the imagination is involved in this as in other therapies. Inole Coué, with his "every day, in every way, I get better and better" incantation, preached in the 1920s that the imagination can exercise a powerful, and sometimes decisive, influence over the body: but Coué had been laughed at.

The discovery in the mid-1970s of the endorphins, chemical messengers which apparently transmit the imagination's instructions to the body and are capable of relieving pain as if they were opiates, has raised the possibility that acupuncture, and perhaps other therapies, work psychosomatically, the body obeying the mind through a broadcasting system emanating from the brain, whose transmission system is only gradually coming to be understood.

The implications of this discovery have still hardly penetrated orthodox thinking. It effectively demolishes what generations of medical students have been taught as dogma: that the imagination can neither cause nor cure organic disease. And it is largely because of the profession's ability to come to terms with this body-blow that alternative medicine is now enjoying such an unprecedented boom.

"Organic disease is what we say we cure, but don't," the maverick F. G. Crookshank wrote half a century ago. "Functional disease is what the quacks cure and wish we could." The great advantage the "quacks" of today have - purveyors of alternative therapies, in all their bewildering variety - is that the majority of today's disorders are functional, and consequently the

imagination of the patient can play a considerable, even a decisive part, in promoting cure.

Doctors until recently have tended to downgrade the imagination's role to "placebo" - useful to discover whether new drugs work by comparing their results with the effect of the placebos, or dummy pills, in controlled trials, but otherwise of no clinical importance.

Now a few, notably Professor Herbert Benson of Harvard, have realized how important the placebo and the placebo effect can be in restoring health. For the most part, doctors have yet to agree. But to alternative therapists, the patients' imagination is their most powerful ally. They know that hope and expectation on the patient's part, reinforced by rapport with the therapist, can work wonders.

That patients are satisfied with what they get from alternative medicine has been confirmed by a report in the Consumers' Association magazine, *Which?* In its sample, "nine out of ten said they would use again the form of alternative medicine they'd tried most recently. They didn't all claim to have been cured, but only 10 per cent felt the treatment had been useless".

By contrast, although the reputation of medicine in the abstract remains high, there have been many indications of patients' growing dissatisfaction

with their GPs. For example, according to surveys carried out by Taylor Nelson, "nearly a quarter of the United Kingdom population say that they have less faith in doctors than they used to"; and the number of those who "trust the doctor to know what I need" fell from 52 per cent in 1978 to 39 per cent in 1980.

This is partly because the hope nurtured in the 1950s, that Ehrlich's dream of "magic bullets" - drugs capable of curing all known diseases - has faded. Not merely have the wonder drugs proved a sad disappointment, but their toll of adverse reactions is growing more disturbing.

Perhaps the most damning indictment of indiscriminate reliance on drugs has come from a World Health Organization trial, the importance of which has yet to be recognized.

Clofibrate was marketed twenty years ago to lower blood cholesterol levels and thereby afford protection from heart attacks. It did what it said: those who took it in the controlled tests had a lower mortality from heart attacks than those who did not. But eventually, it was found that the mortality rate from all causes was 25% higher among those who had taken the drug during the trials, than among those who had not.

As Professor M. F. Oliver, president of the British Cardiac Society, has warned, this has very disturbing implications for patients currently on

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Medical Association

I qualified in December 1969, having already decided to take up osteopathy; the seed for that was sown when my mother went to an osteopath for her back problem. But it was another four years before I took the one-year course for registered medical practitioners at the London College of Osteopathic Medicine. During this year I came across acupuncture. So I drew a group of therapists together to operate under one roof as a centre for alternative medicine, and a member of a network of about 20 such centres, known as the National Health Network.

We have an acupuncturist, chiropractor, homoeopath, osteopath, medical herbalist and nutritionist. My skills are in behavioural psychotherapy and hypnotherapy. We operate on commercial lines: each therapist pays his way.

We're better together less than a year and, yes, we do get referrals from GPs and we hope to strengthen the goodwill we're receiving.

As a full-time general practitioner I found myself facing many situations with patients which my medical education had not prepared me for. The skills that I had acquired were of limited use, but more importantly, the basic assumptions on which my medical education rested appeared to contradict the reality with which I was faced.

I spent a number of years acquiring a new set of skills which included a more thorough understanding of the importance of dietary factors, exercise, the use of breathing and meditative approaches.

I learnt the importance of creating a partnership with my patients and slowly moved away from the medical model to an educational one. I suppose the most important thing I learnt was that my own values and assumptions, as well as my physical and mental well-being determined, to a large extent, the outcome of my work with patients.

"preventive" drug treatment. If altering the body's chemistry has long term ill-effects, then tens of thousands of patients currently being given drugs for hypertension may be worse off.

By contrast, alternative therapies are relatively safe. Scare stories of wrong diagnoses and faulty treatment abound in the medical profession, but the concomitant - malpractice suits - are very rarely reported, as they certainly would be if they occurred. (There have in fact been no High Court actions, which suggests that any cases there have been must have been minor.)

The recent burgeoning of alternative therapies, and their proliferation into spin-offs through the introduction of new techniques, makes it unsafe to generalize about them: but on some points almost all are now agreed. The main difference between alternative and conventional medicine, they claim, is that alternative therapists do not treat the symptoms, they treat the person.

There are exceptions, of course, therapists who offer cures for, say, smoking without attempting to assess the patient's background. But in theory at least the assumption is that most symptoms, from backache to 'flu, can have a powerful psychosocial component which may be the main cause. Digging in the garden, or "the bug that's going round", are not the cause, but the precipitant of the symptoms.

Most alternative therapists, too, emphasize the importance of listening to patients. The first consultation usually lasts an hour or more; this not only helps to establish rapport, but also makes it easier to have a working appointments system (when *Which?* turned its attention to the subject of what its subscribers think about doctors, its survey reported this month that by far the commonest complaints are "long waits at surgery").

The fact that alternative therapists spend more time talking with their patients also makes for what many of them claim is another vital difference between them and the average GP. They can promote prevention by showing their patients how to change from the habit of pill-taking to fitness by diet and exercise.

Alternative medicine, then, can be holistic-related to the person's heredity, personality, environment and lifestyle in a way which orthodox medicine, cannot because of its materialist bias and because specialization is leading to ever greater concentration on symptoms, rather than people. It is this which is giving alternative therapies, whatever their intrinsic merits and alternative therapists, who like doctors can be good, bad or indifferent, their current advantage.

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moreover...
Miles Kington

A5PIC on my plate

All odd and personal car numbers have up to now been bought and sold on the open market, often for a lot of money, but the licensing department at Swansea is suddenly to keep the good ones back and auction them itself. This means, if you think about it, that the Tories have now nationalised something in the private sector, thus shattering their party manifesto, and I expect fresh elections to be called soon. Meanwhile, the lads at Swansea are already hard at work...

(A room in Wales. Four motoring civil servants are sitting around a table. They are called Sump, Pum, Bump and Dump. These are not their real names. They got them out of a computer.)

Sump: This committee has not met for a very long while. It used to be called, if you remember, the Committee for Eliminating Rude Three-Letter Words From British Car Numbers. Well, we eliminated them all.

Pum: Except for GAY.

Sump: Well, we didn't know then that it was going to be a rude word.

Bump: It isn't.

Sump: Ah yes. Bump, I forgot you were ... anyway, we now meet again to make a list of combinations of words and numbers that might make money for us.

Dump: I Don't understand.

Pum: Thing is, Dump, that if you have a car with the number RR 1, you and I wouldn't pay much for it, but the head of Rolls-Royce would pay a lot.

Bump: How much would Ray Reardon pay?

Pum: You're getting the idea. An Auction!

Dump: Who's Ray Reardon?

Sump: Shut up, Dump. Now, the problem is that most of the good numbers have gone. We are now issuing plates beginning with A, followed by numbers then letters. The scope isn't vast. But we've already made a short list of possibles. For instance, A 10 LL.

Bump: What's that?

Sump: Run together, it reads A10LL.

Dump: What's that?

Sump: It's a kind of Mayonnaise, dummkopf. We'll have Delia Smith and Katie Stewart fighting to the death for that one, and then sell it to Heinz. I've also got A 4 ISM. I think Clive James would pay a thousand for that. And remembering that £5 can look very like SA's, I think there'll be a market for A 55 ISL.

Bump: ASSIST! Who'd buy that? The RSPCA?

Sump: Francis Pym, I reckon. And I thought some rich surgeon would go bundle on A 0 RTA.

Bump: You can't have a nought by itself.

Sump: Oh no? We're making the rules now.

Bump: Then there's ... What else is there?

Dump: A 1 TCH.

Sump: What's that, Dump?

Dump: AITCH. Someone whose name begins with "H" might like that.

Sump: Get lost, Dump.

Dump: Or A 5 WAD.

Sump: You mean, a wad of fivers?

Dump: No, no ASWAD. It's a reggae group. They'd pay a fortune.

Sump: He's right! Good old Dump.

Pum: And now that we're in the permissible age, maybe we can bring back some of those good old three-letter words?

Sump: I am not having cars beginning A33.

Pum: I was thinking of BUM, actually.

Sump: And I am not having Mrs Whitehouse accusing us of corrupting public morals.

Bump: How about A 51 ANST ASIANE?

Pum: How about A 51 MOV? ASIMOV!

Rump: And what about for the Queen - A 5 COT? ASCOT?

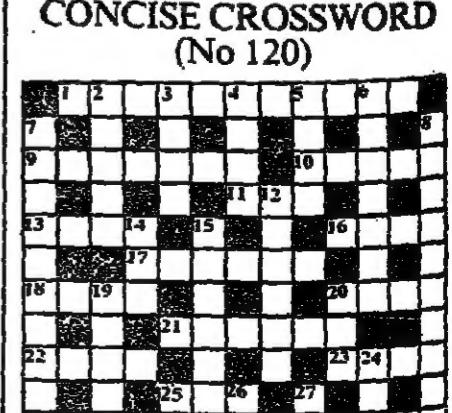
Sump: Just a moment. Who's Rump?

Where did that last speech come from?

Rump: Me. I just changed my name. I didn't like Dump.

Sump: This meeting is getting out of hand. It's adjourned.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 120)



- | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS | 1 Dome shaped container (7,4) | 2 Long-term prison (5) |
| | 9 Person in authority (7) | 3 Religious fiction (4) |
| | 10 Send payment (5) | 4 Nobleman (4) |
| | 11 Illuminated (3) | 5 Saucy (4) |
| | 13 Cooking fat (4) | 6 Harpsichord (7) |
| | 16 Financial institution (4) | 7 Crossing monitor (8,3) |
| | 17 Eye inflammation (6) | 8 Wager keeper (5,6) |
| | 18 Lacking colour (4) | 12 Ice spike (5) |
| | 20 Four-winged insect (4) | 14 Expire (3) |
| | 21 Climbing compound (6) | 15 Surroundings (6) |
| | 22 Errand boy (4) | 19 Barrage (7) |
| | 23 Cup-shaped instrument (4) | 20 Rabbit (3) |
| | 25 Snuff (4) | 24 Banish (5) |
| | 26 Mundane (4) | 25 Snuff (4) |
| | 28 Communion table (5) | 27 Walk (4) |
| | 29 Greed (7) | 28 Community table (5) |
| | 30 Father's mother (11) | 29 Greed (7) |

SOLUTION TO No 119

ACROSS: 1 Camper 5 Elfin 8 Nil 9 Anodine 10 Erato 11 Beth 12 Ratchet 14 Parabellum 15 Apparatus 18 Alms 21 Attic 22 Zonated 23 Alo 24 Enrol 25 Rafton

DOWN: 2 Long-term prison (5)

3 Religious fiction (4)

4 Nobleman (4)

5 Saucy (4)

6 Harpsichord (7)

7 Crossing monitor (8,3)

8 Wager keeper (5,6)

12 Ice spike (5)

14 Expire (3)

15 Surroundings (6)

19 Barrage

MODERN TIMES



A
sideways
look at
the British
way of life

Dark tales are told by the older street musicians of a buskers' "elephants' graveyard" somewhere beyond Ruislip on the Piccadilly-line. The disappearing denim-clad Bob Dylan lookalikes and one-man bands take a single ticket to this ghostly station of no return, where the times are never changing and they can play out the last bars of "Subterranean Homesick Blues" just one more time. All archaeologists will find in years to come is the odd battered mouth organ and scores of unfiled-in tax forms.

It's sad to see them go from the dusty Orpheum caverns of Leicester Square Tube station or Green Park, still picking out the old tunes on a painted 12-string guitar after depressing whole generations

of computers with endless Leonard Cohen songs. Mr Tambourine Man is a threatened species, nearly extinct. As the constables often told him, it's all over now baby, blue.

Who is responsible for ridding us of interminable nasal droning which so aptly complemented many a dreadful Southern Region rail journey? A revolution is afoot. The Tube-way armies of Dylan have been zapped by musicians using amplified sound systems, just as the old men in military uniform with a swearing parrot on their back were displaced from the cinema queues by the folk singers. Now, with a "ghetto blaster" tape machine, a classical saxophonist can fit an entire symphony orchestra at the bottom of the Northern Line escalator.

The new wave of busker fears not so much arrest as power failure or that the sound levels are wrong on his backing tape. He may even have an accountant, something that would have the one-man band throwing himself underneath the wheels of the next train to Wimbledon out of anti-establishment fear and loathing. The jaded musical palate of the city gent now expects electronic wizardry and B-Dylan has had to change

too, or take the long and winding road to the buskers' graveyard.

That cobbled traffic-free precinct in Covent Garden is now a haven for buskers, who are all licensed; also something of an anathema to their footloose forbears. Today, backed by a trusty ghetto blaster "busking" can encompass anything from ballet to an impromptu Punjabi mime troupe. The strolling player is back with a vengeance and quite often a council grant. There is no more squabbling for pitches.

Such squabbling marred my own single busking adventure. At school three of us set out with guitar, tambourine and a large bass drum borrowed from the cadet corps, a sacred military relic of many wars.

"Er I wouldn't stand there, that's the Mighty Quinn's pitch," said a fat lady. Unfortunately one of us grinned when a smartly dressed dwarf announced that he was the Mighty Quinn, a juggler. He demolished the drum with his size-threes and in a flurry of waist-high punches we were lucky to escape with our other instruments intact.

It was also difficult explaining to the corps sergeant-major how a drum that survived the

Somme had met its end. Then busking was a jungle; now it is polite and ordered and there are even rotas in the Tube stations, written on the Underground maps. It is all so well mannered. The beadies (security men) of the Garden keep an almost loving eye on their artists, making sure that their bottlers (cash collectors) are not robbed and there are no unseemly arguments. The place has an aura of Victorian good fellowship and the scrolling players often sport Equity cards.

With greater possibilities of sound and space the exotic acts, dancers, acrobats, patter-men and fire-eaters from Paris, street acts of another age, have a new lease on life, while the folk singers are the ones out of time.

Mr Plod, the traditional enemy of busking, seems to take a more fatherly view of the amplified and classical acts. The denim brigade with songs of peace and protest were obviously hooligans. Now possession of an amplifier shows thrift, good sense and a respect for property - though the courts recently drew the line at an Irishman who charmed an expensive python from his hat with a penny whistle. Times have not changed enough for live reptile musical acts yet.

Paul Pickering

Penny Perrick
Strictly for
the birds
(and bees)

To the list headed "Careers I hope my daughter never chooses", including pop star's mistress, secretary and restaurant owner, all of them occupations where troubles observably outweigh joys, I have reluctantly added sex educator. This is after reading Carol Lee's book *The Ostrich Position*, to be published on September 29 by Writers and Readers.

Here is a story of dogged and often desperate heroism on the part of the author who, as a Family Planning Association-trained sex educator, travels from school to school trying to make sense of the sexual confusion which is as much a part of the growing child's life as pinpricks and blushing. As Carol Lee slinks in through the school gate, she knows that she is "less welcome than a pest control officer". In her eight years of teaching, most of the schools' heads and deputy heads have refused to meet her and, at one school, the biology mistress, alarmed at her pupils' ignorance, smuggled in our heroine under false pretences, supposedly to talk about "Personal Hygiene".

It is not only head teachers who make a sex educator's life as pernicious as that of a missionary fallen among lip-smacking cannibals. Carol Lee has to face outraged parents and, often, disruptive behaviour from the children themselves who, to cover up their real feelings of embarrassment and anxiety, resort to juicy discussion of video nasties, snickering and fighting.

Against these dicey odds, Carol Lee usually succeeds in getting her students to examine concepts like love, affection and responsibility, as well as giving them advice on contraception and sexual consequences, about which most of her students share age-old mistaken ideas, such as "you never get caught the first time".

Possibly, the daughters of Mrs Victoria Gillick and other parents who deplore outside intervention in their children's sexual lives have received such careful and sensitive instruction at home that they will never walk into a relationship they can't handle. If so, they are part of a tiny minority, for nearly all the 1,500 schoolchildren Carol Lee taught had not learnt anything about sex from their parents, not even how a baby is born. When Miss Lee asked them to put on an impromptu sketch showing how parents might react to a daughter's accidental pregnancy, they acted out a domestic drama.

The main objection to sex education in schools is that, enlightened and sympathetically instructed by the likes of Miss Lee, pupils may wish to practise what has been preached. This has not been a danger inherent in the school curriculum so far, since even the most easily influenced children do not appear to spend their spare time probing further into the effects of the Roman occupation or reciting off lists of French verbs.

Carol Lee is convinced that, in the short term, sex education actually discourages sexual intercourse.

People as dedicated and full of cockeyed optimism as Carol Lee, prepared for little money and less thanks to do a job others shirk, deserve our gratitude rather than our disapproval. I wish her luck but I hope that my daughter's working life is an altogether cushier number.

• There is a suggestion in the *New Statesman* that babies should be fed on avocado pear blended with a little wholemeal bread, rather than on over-sweetened commercial baby foods. Recalling the years I spent spooning various types of goo into babies' mouths, I am dubious of this scheme. I have never once met a baby willing to embark on a culinary adventure; the tiniest spoonful of anything the least exotic ends up splattered on the high chair tray and is followed by howls of outrage. Surely a few tins of unwholesome baby food cannot do any permanent harm to a baby reared on the *New Statesman* who, as soon as it is out of nappies will be into home-made quiche, farmhouses in the Dordogne and other trappings of the good life. I think it should stick out for tinned apricot custard while it can.

Flavia Corkscrew is on holiday for two weeks.

With a smile and a song

HAMBURG HIGHLANDER

Jochen von Ussar, 26 (below)

People think it strange when they find out I am German from Hamburg and you can have a lot of trouble with the very nationalist Scots. Then I pretend to be Irish. I can put on a pretty good Irish accent because I worked as a bagpipe maker in Ireland, which was interesting except he never paid me. The tartan is of the Queen's Own Highlanders and my act did not go down too well in Germany. The German folk scene has been dead since Adolf Hitler. So I decided to come over here and did not feel embarrassed about caring the kilt. What London did not need was another person playing Bob Dylan songs on a 12-string guitar and I tried



PUNK AND JUDY

"Professor" Tony Pebble, 25 (above)



BRAZILIAN BUSKER

Ricardo Reuter Ruas, 23 (above)

SAX APPEAL

Tina Graca, 22, Nuria Nogue, 23 (below)

People think it funny when I start my act by coming out of a dustbin. That is why my act is very circus-based but with a certain cabaret Fellini feel to things. I like the grotesque side of the circus so does Nuria, who has been playing sax for one year but studied the flute for eight years. We both like Spain; the audiences are much warmer. When we were there I had a monkey called Zecchinbo who was part of the act. I really did love him but he would jump on the audience and he was not potty trained. At the moment we live in Vauxhall and are going to Poland for a theatre festival next month. My ambition is to have been to Spain and Latin America, where I joined a circus in São Paulo. It was fantastic.

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**THE TIMES
DIARY**
All clear

A relative of the composer of the world's best-known Christmas carol, *Silent Night*, will be coming to London later this month for an unscheduled premiere at the South Bank summer festival. H. K. Gruber, who steps in to replace a work by Oliver Kaussen that will not be ready in time, is a great-great-nephew of Franz Xavier Gruber who wrote the tune of *Silent Night* on Christmas Eve 1818 in the Austrian village of Oberndorf. The family connection, says the contemporary Gruber, was revealed during the war when his mother was anxious to distract attention from some possible Polish ancestry. The link with the Christmas composer was sufficient to satisfy the Nazis that the Grubers need not be troubled further.

Point taken

The imperious John Timson and Brian Redhead, presenting Radio 4's *Today*, read a letter from an indignant listener on Friday protesting at their habit of abbreviating sentences by leaving out verbs. The correspondent deliberately wrote his protest with no verbs at all. "Point well made," said the radio rogue sympathetically. "Your complaint duly noted." Such sang-muid!

Unkindest cut

"Buy British," thought Menna Williams as she paid £5 extra to buy a pair of Wilkinson Sword pinking scissors rather than one "Made in Japan". Patriotism willed, though, when her husband later found on the display card "Original Fiskars - a trade mark of Oy Fiskars Ab, Finland", and on the handles "Made in Japan". Still, Mrs Williams says, the scissors work better than her old pair which always functioned badly and only if held upside down. Those were made in Sheffield.

Girl talk

The latest pre-school vogue word in America is "awesome" as in "The Times Diary - isn't it awesome?" It is not too surprising, then, that the tycoon behind the Awesome Eye-wear Company proves to be a girl of only 14. Marcella Bracke turned a \$1,000 profit in the last quarter, and when the president of Rainier National Bank refused her a \$5,000 loan on the grounds that it would be illegal for the bank to advance money to a minor without a parent's signed consent, she prevailed upon him to make the loan a personal one. American children, aren't they well-awesome?

Further speculation as to the title *Gerry Fit will take on entering the Lords is futile, as far as some of his former constituents are concerned. According to a graffitist in the Falls Road, it will be "Lord Flit of Dock".*

BARRY FANTONI

**Self service**

An InterCity which came to a halt on its journey north the guard announced: "Ladies and gentlemen, we apologize for the delay. There is engineering work ahead. Do not stick your head out of the window. There is machinery alongside. If it knocks your head off, you will have to go back and fetch it yourself."

On the wild side

The World Wildlife Fund's annual report shows in its accounts an "exceptional item" debited over the past two years and totalling well over £200,000. Although that item is elaborated no further in the accounts themselves, supporters of the fund are welcome to ring up and inquire. They will be told that the mystery figures represent the cost of relocating WWF headquarters in 1981 from offices in the City to Godalming so unpopular a move that more than 20 of the staff of 35 refused to go along with it and had to be paid off. "I think that when companies are vaguely embarrassed about things they do tend to describe them as 'exceptional,'" giggles a WWF mole.

A musical called *Snoopy* is to be performed "on" the West End next month. American reviews have described the eponymous hero as "the laid-back beagle, the spiritual leader, manipulator, benefactor and mascot" of the Peanuts gang and the play itself as "the canine counter-attack to *Cats*". Teddy Kepner, who played Snoopy in the Royal Shakespeare Company's *Nicholas Nickleby* on Broadway, plays the prodigies pup "exactly as he sees himself - a cynical, wise and crude human being". modest, too.

A private life for the economy

by Walter Goldsmith

The speed with which the Labour Party/TUC economic strategy has disintegrated in the weeks following the general election gives Mrs Thatcher a remarkable opportunity to carry through the significant structural changes to the economy which British business wishes to see. Britain has unexpectedly acquired a commitment to the social market economy which extends to all significant political forces, for, as Peter Shore has pointed out, two out of four of the candidates for the Labour leadership seem to assume that Labour cannot regain power before 1993.

Of course, Labour economics spokesman will continue, for a time, to advance policies based on the TUC Economic Review, for job creation through vast public spending, dramatically increased social benefits; renationalization; and restoration of trade union legal immunities. But the foundations and credibility of these policies have been knocked away by Roy Hattersley's acceptance of the principle of privatization in his approach to council house sales; by Neil Kinnock's acceptance of the reality of continuing membership of the European Community; and by Peter Shore's declared aim to try to win back for Labour the upwardly mobile workers and their families who have gained tangible benefits from Mrs Thatcher's market economy.

So how should Mrs Thatcher entrench the social market economy in her first year of the new Government? As a first priority she should speed up nationalized industry privatization. In it is the key to the success of her Medium Term Financial Strategy. There are at least £10 billion worth of public sector assets which could be realized in the

Government's current term. Revenues averaging £1 billion a year would allow the Treasury to underwrite a tax-cutting strategy that is seriously behind target, and make a 25p in the £ basic rate of income tax.

Privatization on this scale would introduce benefits in increased competition and demeritization, a reduction in the public sector's share of the gross domestic product and new chances for individual equity ownership and lower taxes. Most important of all, it would allow Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to announce in November a Medium Term Taxation Strategy to parallel the MTS and booster ministerial tax-cutting enthusiasm.

At the same time Mrs Thatcher should induce Mr Nicholas Ridley, the taxmen's political master, to call off their drive to reclassify large numbers of the self-employed as PAYE-paying employees. On Mr Ridley's own admission, this quiet initiative has, since 1979/80, snuffed out some 100,000 potential small businesses.

Mrs Thatcher's second major drive should be to seize her chance to step up the pace of trade union law reform. Norman Tebbit would be well advised to bring forward his aim to make remaining union immunities conditional on the observance of agreed or reasonable disputes procedures.

Mrs Thatcher should advise on a third front. The preparedness of union leaders to engage in bilateral talks with ministers, even on the most sensitive areas of traditional union power, makes it a good time to miss the chance.

The author is director general of the Institute of Directors.

Leslie Plommer on the background to the Seychelles elections

Victoria, Seychelles

It is a short drive up Liberation Road and on towards the president's house in the green hills behind the capital: to the steep roadside where the accident happened.

True to the state press law of diminishing stories three days elapsed before the news that was burning the Seychelles grapevine - the islands' most efficient institution - appeared as two short, uninformative sentences inside the official *National newspaper*. Sorry this time of the day, our editor is ill. Many of us here are ill. The accident happened.

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Paradise lost: the shadow of suspicion in 'God's country'

A medical system that surpasses most in the Third World are directly credited to the René government, whose people enjoy one of the highest living standards in Africa, though at a heavy cost to the exchequer. The Seychelles "looks like the world as God meant it to be". Mr Marcham wrote in a slim volume of what he calls poetry, still on sale in Victoria.

But after a succession of plots and coup attempts, God's present president and his radio station and airport are under permanent guard, by foreign troops. Mr Read is perhaps mindful that when, as prime minister, he seized power while Mr Marcham was away in London, it was done with only 35 armed amateurs. Photographs from the time show the bemused group learning how to load guns - in a backroom operation which today's party literature has transformed into a people's revolution.

Now 120 Tanzanian troops and 60 North Korean advisers and soldiers constitute the nation's bodyguard, backed by an untested local army which has doubled to 800 in four years, a militia of 1,000, to 1,500 which also acts as an intelligence network; and an assortment of Cuban-trained security men - pistols tucked discreetly in leather handbags.

Big improvements in housing and

President René said. A small, impressive man aged 47, who qualified as a barrister in London after an abortive run at the priesthood, he distinguishes himself from most leaders in the African region by an almost miraculous absence of rhetoric and bombast. These fears... I don't know what has happened. I can't put my finger on it.

The midnight knock on the door is one reason, in a country alive with informants. The President, whose desk bears a sign, saying "What a beautiful day. Trust some bastards to louse it up", gets a daily résumé of who is saying what about the government.

For complaints, the only official outlet is through the increasingly centralized party, which reaches into every national organization. But ministers dispute the widespread view that it has ceased to function as a conduit for dissatisfaction, while conceding that some militiamen alienate by peddling rhetoric they understand only dimly or not at all.

Tanzanian numbers have been run down from a peak of the 400 who put down the August 1982 coup d'état, army mutiny which left nine officially dead, and, according to President René, 50 Seychellois officers and soldiers still detained. But the Tanzanian presence is still crucial for the government. What I fear is a Sergeant Doe situation", one source said. "Someone who comes from nowhere within the Seychelles army. He could hold this place with 30 trained men."

President René, for his part, says he fears a score of 40 civilian plotters in the islands. And the local population denied informal outlets for expression, safer from a general apprehension they cannot diagnose. Even the young, who generally support the governing Seychelles People's Progressive Party - its candidates stamped back into the National Assembly on a yes-no ballot over the weekend - look over their shoulders as they say: "Nobody trusts anybody in the Seychelles."

For the past two years people have tended to be more afraid

Smooth of tongue and round of feature, the doctor who advances his own bedside theory of diplomatic success - "The women of this island taught me frankness and humanity" - has with his balanced approach to non-alignment put the joy back into diplomacy for western envoys in Victoria.

Things were going in the right direction: more pragmatism and less rhetoric, one of them said, looking back to before the recent murders.

Now the gap between what is said and what is done has, once again become the government's biggest political problem.

Even judged by the standards of competence of the present Government, which has set a record for blunders-per-minute since June 9, the White Paper on public transport in London is dreadful. It is so bad that one feels Tom King, Transport Minister, ought to be allowed to take it back and start again. It is almost like the offering of one of those overwrought examination candidates who, without being aware of what he is doing, sit down and writes his name and address for three hours.

And that, in a sense, is all it amounts to. All the key questions in relation to London's transport system - who is to pay for it, who will run it, how will London Transport link with British Rail - are answered by "Refer to the Secretary of State for Transport, the Railways, Tom King".

But of course we all know that Tom King did not write it. A civil servant did. What brief was he given? One wonders. Apparently no more than the most casual of remarks over the ministerial shoulder one Friday afternoon. "London Transport? Oh, yes, we need the White Paper out right at the beginning of the hole - no sooner. Just say we're taking LT over. We can work out the details later. Oh, I know" (slapping his head back round the door) "put in something about efficiency and privatization. That'll please the Boss".

One can pity the poor individual who got lumbered with this task. Scratching his head, totally stumped, going out to sweltering London this hot July, he seems to have drifted down to the Embankment to seek inspiration from the snatches of promotional patter blaring out of the river boats bearing their captive audiences down to Greenwich. The nation's centre of trade, commerce and tourism... hub of the country's passenger transport... every day some seven million journeys... largest of its kind in the world... 240 route miles... This sort of background blur gets the winter going and takes up about a quarter of the whole seven-page document.

Another quarter... scattered throughout, is taken up with "something about efficiency". Without access apparently to that handbook in discreet circulation among company chairmen, *Useful Phrases for the Annual Report*, the hapless draughtsman falls back on frequent recycling of his rather limited business vocabulary: "highly competent management", "effective management", "better management", "clear objectives", "clear goals" and measurable objectives", "clear objectives and tight financial disciplines", and so on and so on.

Certainly the writer protests alto-

Gerald Kaufman

Sickness benefits for politicians

Among all the official statements about Mrs Thatcher's medical condition, the unofficial bulletins by Ms Denis Thatcher have outpaced her. "She's flat on her back," the Prime Minister's husband elegantly pronounced. "She is not working. Come on be reasonable".

Everyone is liable to sickness from time to time, and even the nation's political leaders are somewhat short of superhuman. What has focused particular attention on the Prime Minister's sick-bed is that she being known as "practically a non-stop activist, any pause in her headline schedule arouses both comment and concern".

Politicians who never willingly take a break from politics are likely after a time to be forced by some external circumstance to accept an interruption of their activities. Yet such a pause, planned voluntarily as a holiday or a sabbatical, might have fended off external circumstances that caused the involuntary cessation of their devoted labour. Politicians can indeed be divided into two groups: those to whom politics are their whole life, and those to whom politics are just one part - if by far the most important part - of a life that contains other absorbing interests.

Full-time politicians soon alleged part-timers and dilettantes. How can so-and-so really be taking the job seriously if he will keep tearing off to the opera or a football match, or perhaps more suspect - writing novels or even poetry? Anthony Crosland aroused amusement, mildly affectionate but in some quarters scornful, for insisting whether he might be, on watching *Match of the Day*. Many felt that Norman St John Stevas was consumed by frivolity because not only was he regularly seen at Covent Garden but because he exacerbated his transgression by actually seeming to enjoy it.

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Similarly, Tony Benn might not have suffered from the illness that laid him low two years ago if he had passed in his seemingly endless and undoubtedly exhausting round of journeys and meetings and conferences and pamphlets. Harry H. Harman and Peter Hain recently wrote in *Dissent* about the need for Labour to abandon what they called "revolutionary" politics: an ungainly adjective for an awkward stance. There are people in the Labour Party who fail to understand that their preoccupation - sometimes obsession - with debating resolutions is not shared by most other people, and that it indeed separates them from such people.

Sadly, the time spent in drafting resolutions precludes them from meeting the people who, if met would shock them by explaining that such resolutions often bear little relationship to their own daily lives.

Politics is such an absorbing pursuit for its practitioners that they find it difficult to believe that they can grow stale. However, they can: they do; and they become worse politicians because of it.

I hope Mrs Thatcher recovers quickly and completely from her ailment, but that ailment is possibly the best thing that has happened to her for a long time. Let the files and folders wait. She will obtain great benefit from the records and tapes which - the source, again, is her husband - have lately been beguiling her enforced leisure.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester Gorton.

Anne Sofer

Not Mr King's crowning glory

EVEN JUDGED BY THE STANDARDS OF

COMPETENCE OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT,

WHICH HAS SET A RECORD FOR

BLUNDERS-PER-MINUTE SINCE JUNE 9,

THE WHITE PAPER ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN LONDON IS DREADFUL. IT IS SO BAD

THAT ONE FEELS TOM KING, TRANSPORT MINISTER, OUGHT TO BE ALLOWED TO TAKE IT BACK AND START AGAIN.

IT IS ALMOST LIKE THE OFFERING OF

ONE OF THOSE OVERWROUGHT EXAMINATION CANDIDATES WHO, WITHOUT BEING

AWARE OF WHAT HE IS DOING, SIT DOWN AND WRITES HIS NAME AND ADDRESS FOR

THREE HOURS.

AND THAT, IN A SENSE, IS ALL IT

AMOUNTS TO. ALL THE KEY QUESTIONS IN

RELATION TO LONDON'S TRANSPORT SYSTEM - WHO IS TO PAY FOR IT, WHO WILL RUN IT, HOW WILL LONDON TRANSPORT LINK WITH BRITISH RAIL - ARE INEVITABLY DRIVEN BY THE VERY

FORCE OF THEIR CONVICTIONS TO

CENTRALIZE - OR TO PULL DECISIONS UP

FROM WHERE THEY SHOULD MOST

SENSIBLY BE TAKEN. THE STURDY

MONARCHIST GOVERNMENT FEELS IT

MUST TAKE OVER THE RUNNING OF LOCAL SERVICES.

THE STRONGLY SOCIALIST EDUCATION COMMITTEE FEELS IT

MUST INTERVENE IN THE WAY SCHOOLS ARE RUN.

QUITE APART FROM THE LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC OBJECTIONS TO THIS WAY OF

CARRYING ON, THERE IS THE BASIC

QUESTION OF COMPETENCE. PUT BLUNTLY,

DO THE PEOPLE UP THERE KNOW WHAT THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT?

I HAVE IN FRONT OF ME, NEXT TO THE

WHITE PAPER, THE GLC OFFICERS' BRIEF

TO MEMBERS, PREPARED (WITHIN HOURS)

AS A RESPONSE TO IT. DISREGARDING THE

MERITS OF THE CASE, AND SIMPLY

COMPARING THE TWO DOCUMENTS FOR

READABILITY, RELEVANT INFORMATION

AND SUBSTANTIATED ARGUMENT, THE

CONTRAST IS STUNNING. THEY ARE AS

POORLY MATCHED AS BJORN BORG AND

THE WINNER OF THE BULIN'S GRANDSLAM CUP.

HOW CAN THIS BE? OUR GREAT CIVIL

SERVICE, REPUTED THE BREATH OF THE

an
nefits
ians



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 8 1983

9

A PLAN BY ANY OTHER NAME

On Thursday newspaper front pages carried an advertisement which spoke winningly of moderately-priced housing in limestone villages on the banks of the River Nene, mere minutes from executive desks. This, at the public expense, was Peterborough Development Corporation boasting itself. Nothing controversial in that: The antecedents of Peterborough New Towns are in the great plans for London produced by Sir Patrick Abercrombie in 1943-44 to set out a policy of attracting people and jobs from the capital to new and expanded towns many miles outside his metropolitan green belt.

Abercrombie's containment of the capital worked: London's 1939 boundaries are still effectively in place. Population and employment leap-frogged the green belt in ordered fashion to such planned, prosperous and cohesive towns as Northampton, Basildon and Basingstoke – and in unorderly fashion to contribute to Thames Valley, North Kent and Essex sprawl; the affirmation of a pattern of commuting into London which is viable only on the payment of a large slice of that annual £600m public subsidy which keeps both British Rail in the South East and London Transport afloat.

Not many weeks ago the papers and commercial broadcasters carried the (publicly financed) notices placed by the London Docklands Development Corporation. These poured scorn on greenfield locations distant from the capital. They urged with the conventional wisdom of the era after the oil crisis the opening-up of the unknown but proximate territory beyond the West India Dock Road, and the recolonization of the Isle of Dogs and the Beckton Marshes. The strategy, endorsed again by the Department of the Environment, is to

fill in the waste land within London.

The Department of the Environment last week advanced a third policy. A draft circular urges on district councils (which decide requests for planning permission) liberality towards house-builders on the fringes of green belt land. The Government seems now to be welcoming development not only within the urban core of London but on those prized acres of Kent, Surrey, Essex and Herts as well.

Of course the importance of the circular itself should not be exaggerated. It bears no executive force. Of itself it signals no radical departure from the Abercrombie or the 1947 system, that apparatus of constraints on development set in place by the Town and Country Planning Act. At worst it is an advance warning of how the Environment Department may view appeals by builders.

Until now the Government could be easily convicted of sending confusing signals to developers and planners alike. Mr Michael Heseltine came to office in 1979 fired (verbally) with animosity towards the town and country planning system in general and constraints on house-builders in particular.

Much biffing and puffing ensued. But when it came to hard cases and, much more important, revision of the structure plans of the home counties, his bark was worse than his bite.

But now the locomotive effect of a booming construction industry is too cheering a prospect for ministers who see few other ways out of the economic doldrums. Mr Patrick Jenkins has already drafted a circular to councils asking them to increase the supply of land for house building. Now it seems there is an official recipe for nibbling at the green belts around London and the other metropolitan areas, the contents of which – we hope for Mr Jenkins's sake – he

has communicated to the MPs for Chingford and Barnet and Surrey whose constituents will be most affected.

There is a case for revision of green belt boundaries; considerable tracts of the land are neither green (sc. used for agriculture or accessible open space) nor much of a worthwhile girdle. The fact of green belt designation has been too often used by the home counties as a mere blocking device in an effort to redirect developments elsewhere and keep up local property values. But shooting holes in the green curtains around London and the other city regions is justified only if there is some dramaturgy or (breathe the word softly) plan in the background. A conspectus of the entire south-east region might allow Mr Jenkins wisely to judge that development in Sevenoaks is justified for the better preservation of attractive land in Buckinghamshire. For that Mr Jenkins needs a plan and all he has is the congeries of county plans and the remnants of 1944.

Since the culling of the quangos in 1979-80 killed the last planning organization covering the south east, there is no single body to provide a regional view, the authority responsible for London's strategic planning, the Greater London Council, is shortly to die as well. Where does Mr Jenkins go, beyond his civil servants with their conflicting departmental responsibilities, for an assessment of the commercial effects of the M25's completion – when pressure on green belt land for retailing will become intense?

That there exists no current plan for London's physical future is worrying if it means competing demands on land will be settled ad hoc and with regard only to parochial circumstance. There is apparently no appreciation in Whitehall of the need for a wide review of town and country planning for the urban regions and the capital.

Questions on tougher prison regime

From Mr Martin Wright

Sir, The Conservative Party conference may be tempted to echo demands for "tougher" prisons, since hanging has been decisively rejected. Such demands should be resisted, not from misguided sympathy for criminals, but for reasons of justice and prudence.

The problem of dealing with high-security prisoners, however, will remain. Either the 200 to 300 of them must be dispersed among the 2,400 top security prison places, which imposes unnecessary (and therefore unfair) restrictions on the low-risk prisoners who fill the remaining places; or they must be concentrated in one or two small units where many would be far from their families, facilities would be limited, and if they fell foul of staff or other inmates, there would be nowhere to move them to, as the Advisory Council on the Penal System rightly pointed out.

In our book on the Hull prison riot of 1976, R. Pooley and I explored the relationship of this policy to the riot. We also discussed the relationship of Mr Abe's and the formation of the Prison Officers' Association. From the implementation of this policy, has come riot and brutality as well as gratuitous restriction on non-categorised prisoners who are located in

dispersement.

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dispersement.

If concentration prisons were introduced it should not be before the Prison Department had introduced better means of mediating minor disputes and adequate redress for major ones, including unrestricted access to lawyers, MPs, and independent doctors.

Secure, secret, punitive institutions are prone to abuse. Paradoxically, the longer the prison sentence, the better the physical and disciplinary conditions may be if prisoners are not so horrific like the time bomb which illustrates Peter Evans's article (August 2).

Repressive measures degrade as who inflict them, provide ammunition for subversives, and provoke other prisoners into joining protests. Many of these problems would be reduced if, instead of trying to refine punishments we looked for ways of requiring offenders to make amends.

Yours sincerely
MARTIN WRIGHT,
107 Palace Road, SW2

Brush with the law

From Mr John Hadfield

Sir, How often one hears people say: "Nowadays it isn't safe to walk the streets of London after dark". May I quote an example?

One of my relations, a quiet young man, on leave from a teaching assignment in the Sudan, met some former colleagues in North London one Friday, and spent a convivial evening with them. About midnight, he was walking alone towards his parents' home in Hampshire. He was aware that he had had too much to drink, but was walking in a straight line, neither singing or shouting, nor breaking up the surrounding property. He had not spoken to anyone since he had left his friends.

A police car came alongside and he was asked to accompany the police to the station. He asked why. Whereupon the police threw him to the ground and handcuffed him, tightly and painfully behind his back (the webs on his wrists were still visible four days later). Whilst in this position a policeman demanded that he admit he had been driving a car. This he denied, as he had not driven a car for two years.

He was then taken to the police station and charged with being drunk and disorderly. He admitted that he had had too much to drink, but protested that in no way had he been disorderly. Asked to read and sign a statement put before him, he asked for his spectacles to be given to him, as he couldn't read without them. The policeman, in charge says: "That's your attitude, is it?" held on to the spectacles, and pushed the young man into a cell for the night.

He appeared before the Bench on the following Monday morning,

when the only evidence offered was in written form, stating he had been suspected of being involved in a motoring incident, and as the police approached him he was seen to threaten a passing motorist with clenched fist". When being arrested he was alleged to have used "bad language". (He had merely expostulated rather vehemently).

On legal advice the young man pleaded "Guilty", because if he had contested the case it would have had to be adjourned and he was due to return to his job in Africa in a fortnight. He was fined £25.

Until this occurred I had read with scepticism the frequent press reports of "police harassment". Now I am not so sure. Thank goodness Bertie Wooster and his festive fellow-members of the Drones Club are not living at this hour.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HADFIELD,
2 Quay Street,
Woodbridge, Suffolk.

From Captain E. J. Blackwood

Sir, In these days of much criticism of the police may I show the other side of the coin?

A short time ago my father-in-law suddenly, on holiday in Cornwall whilst we were also on holiday in the north of Scotland.

This resulted in at least three police forces having to make separate inquiries and visits, and throughout all of them displayed the utmost patience, sympathy and assistance which I should be glad to place on record.

Yours,
EDWARD BLACKWOOD,
Blandford.

From Mr L. J. Norcross

Sir, Ronald Butt's suggestion (feature, July 21) that the Government should consider the option of direct elections as a solution to the problem of what to do about the ILEA, following the abolition of the GLC, is one which might well command widespread support.

It would meet the wishes of many teachers, parents and others who would like to see the preservation of a unitary authority (and there are countless educational arguments for not devolving responsibility to the boroughs), while presenting a real opportunity for removing education from the arena of doctrinaire party rulers and ruled was deepened.

The suppression of the Kubik report follows inevitably from the fact that its main criticisms are still relevant not only in Poland but also in the USSR and other communist states. A major point is that the absence of any mechanism for democratically changing top leadership leads to "autocratic practices" by which power remains firmly in the hands of the party leader. When top party and government posts are held simultaneously by one person "incompetence cumulates at twice the rate". It was the lack of understanding and of paying no more than lip service to the institution of socialist democracy. Empty propaganda about achievements had irritated the population and "had a detrimental effect on the intellectually inadequate leadership, who chose to use manipulation rather than strategy as a way forward".

The report states that the bureaucracy became a self-generating clique with an intense aversion for any reforms that might lead to replacement or loss of privileges. Important posts were filled with party members selected by a process of personal connexions that paid little attention to competence or moral fibre. "The people who joined the party were without ideological commitment but had an ambition to climb the ladder of privilege." The chasm between rulers and ruled was deepened.

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Among the many prisoners who have "disappeared" are Beatrice Kyomugisha, a university lecturer, arrested by soldiers at her university residence in September 1981, reportedly detained and tortured in

Kirka military barracks and never seen since; and Dan Etole, executive committee member of the Uganda Red Cross, who was arrested with two others by soldiers on October 7, 1982, taken to Nile Mansions Interrogation Centre, Kampala, where he and the two others "disappeared".

On July 8 Amnesty International issued an urgent appeal on behalf of

lawyer Pius Kavore, who was arrested by the military police in April 1983, in the magistrate's court, where he was conducting his case. He was reportedly tortured in detention and is currently said to be held in Mbuya military barracks, Kampala, although the authorities have not acknowledged his arrest and detention. Will he too "disappear"?

Yours faithfully,
ANTONIA HUNT,
Amnesty International, British
Section.

3 Robert Place, EC1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Modest proposals on work for all

From Mr Ronald W. Davis

Sir, I was pleased to see the recent letters in your columns (Messrs Hodgkinson and Beeson, July 28, and Mr Eden-Green, August 3) showing that these gentlemen understand the real nature of the phenomenon we call unemployment.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. DAVIS,
Rosebank, Townfield Lane,
Mollington, Chester.

From Mr John Chaloner

Sir, It is alarming that Mr Alan Eden-Green (August 3) advances the principle of shorter working hours and thus paid jobs for all, in view of his important work for the Industry and Parliament Trust, a body that implicitly views both the political and practical sides of such matters.

The clarion call for solving widespread unemployment by "divvying out" the available work in this way has already been heard from the trade union movement and will probably be heard increasingly loudly in time ahead because it appears, on first sight, attractive and reasonable.

Closer examination shows it fails to answer fundamental questions. What output will be achieved in the 20 hours proposed – the Japanese car production level or the UK output? Anyone involved in management of trade or industry will know that at all levels it is next to impossible to work out how two herdpersons can split milking the same cows, or two accountants can divide their duties. The imagination begins to bogie as one moves into the areas of police, hospitals, the press and education.

Would the country as a whole be prepared to accept 30-hour remuneration? That is the nub of the problem, in that we have all probably elevated our living standard expectations beyond our collective means. Beyond that lies the even more uncomfortable truth that despite recent decades of equal opportunity education, we have not enough skilled and talented people among whom we could divide the work of our frighteningly complex society in the manner proposed.

In China I saw 30 men and women hand-hoeing cabbages and said that in my country a tractor and weed spray would do the job in an hour. My hosts politely enquired: "And what would the 30 workers do then?"

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CHALONER,
Dudsland Farm,
Cross-in-Hand,
Heathfield, Sussex.

August 4.

Spirit of invention

From Mr Ian Howie

Sir, As always your third leader last Saturday (July 29) made interesting reading, but I would like to take issue with your final paragraph on the score of apple varieties.

May I make the point that the West Country does not have a total monopoly of cider making and that traditionally the South-east of England has made cider from a blend of cooking and dessert apples.

Soon after the invasion in 1066 the monks at Battle Abbey were making cider on a commercial basis.

In 1541 the Nones Rolls recorded 80 parishes, in Sussex paying cider-tithes or taxes. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw a decline in cider making and in the late nineteenth century West Country production came back into prominence.

It was not, however, until 1946 that a determined effort was made by two young amateur wine makers to revive Sussex as a serious producer of cider.

Using exclusively culinary and dessert apples from the South-east of England my company is now the fourth largest producer of cider in

England and the success of Medway vintage ciders must be due in great measure to the excellent Bramley seedlings, Cox's, V. cesters, Derby, James Grieves, other apples grown in the South and developed from the experimental orchard at Teynham set in 1553 by Richard Harris, fruit to Henry VIII.

Yours faithfully,

IAN HOWIE, Chairman,
Merrydown Wine plc,
Horam Manor,
Horam,
Nr Heathfield,
East Sussex.

From Mr N. J. Starling

Sir, There is no mystery in the fact that the English, despite inventiveness, have never been great distillers of spirits. Since the first realization (by a Scotsman) from the observation of boiling kettles the association in the English mind has always been with the great national drink – tea.

Yours faithfully,

N. J. STARLING,
Oxford.

From Mr M. B. Laity

Sir, Those who are worst hit by leaving the broker/jobber dual capacity intact are the multitude of investors in the large number of smaller companies quoted on the London Stock Exchange. There are currently about 1,300 companies, having a market value of under £10m.

As the number of jobbers dealing in any one of these shares is reduced to no more than three, they operate a cartel on prices (more difficult to achieve on the bigger, more active shares where there is strong institutional pressure). In most cases they no longer hold more than a nominal amount in value of these shares on their books, so avoiding the risks which constitute the *raison d'être* of their existence.

So the jobbers will continue to take their cut (which can be over five per cent of the value of a transaction) as members of their own closed shop, and to provide a service no longer relevant, and potentially harmful, to those very businesses it has become fashionable to encourage.

Yours faithfully,

JONATHAN MERVIS,
J. P. Mervis & Co.,
2 John St, WC1.

The jobbers' cut

From Mr Martyn Goff

Sir, Your correspondent, E. J. Craddock (August 1), writes that I was persuaded by *The Bookseller* to sign the complete list of titles submitted for the 1982 Booker McConnell Prize.

Sip them? What an extraordinary suggestion, Sir! My press department was as surprised as myself by the appearance of that list in the organ of the book trade; and I wrote immediately to protest to the chairman of the Society of Mates (Arts Division) about it.

Yours faithfully,

MARTYN GOFF, Director,
National Book League,
Book House,
45 East Hill,
Wandsworth, SW18.

From Mr Alec Bristow

Sir, Surely the word "whom" is now a pretentious archaism.

The ordinary person's reaction to it is expressed in the following reported telephone conversation:</p

THE ARTS

Galleries: Michael Ratcliffe, in Vienna, reports on the flowering of exhibitions and entertainments to mark the tercentenary of the city besieged by the Turks

How devils became delights

It was almost as if "Was ist der Turk?" demanded the Augustinian firebrand Abraham a Sancta Clara in the early 1680s, proceeding at once, as firebrands will, to provide the answer. The Turk was the very simulacrum of Antichrist; he was decadent filth, ein verdammtes Weßsträsser, the hound of hell unchained.

Before many months were up, the hound of hell had stormed through Hungary, taken the suburbs of Vienna and was mining, with every sign of success, the walls below the Hoherburg itself. The royal family had bolted, the citizens were eating donkey and cat; nothing but the relief of Vienna from the north stood between the all-conquering Ottoman army and Louis XIV, conspicuously inactive but watchful on the far side of the Rhine. Europe, in the time-honoured phrase, held its breath.

Vienna is celebrating the tercentenary of the traumatic second Turkish siege with a series of exhibitions and entertainments between now and the end of October. Asia begins not at the Landstrasse this summer but a mile or so away on the Kärntnerstrasse where the front of the Künstlerhaus is smothered in the enormous and jubilant replica of a Turkish campaign tent, and a large exhibition, *The Turks Before Vienna: Europe and the Decision on the Danube 1683*, flows across the road to the austere Historical Museum of Vienna, whose show it actually is.

Booty — sabres and banners, rifles, lanterns, tobacco tins, travelling tents of the Koran, carpets, saddles, turbans and drums all left behind in the Turkish rout — has returned to Vienna from all over Europe, and been added to maps, letters, diaries and paintings from the city collections and beyond. By far the most frightening objects on display belong not to the terrible Turk but to the uniforms of John Sobieski's Polish Hussars, loaned from the National Museum in Cracow; great feathered wings grow out of their backs like angels of death. In the simulated battle, and sole concession to bloodthirstiness, at the heart of the show, the Turks are culturally clobbered into the ground, like the Old Believers in Mussorgsky's *Kovarnochka*, by the brutal and triumphant imperative of baroque brass. Elsewhere, all is sobriety and circumspection.

Had Vienna fallen, perhaps The Most Christian King in Versailles would have delivered the致命 blow to Islam somewhere in Germany, with modest assistance from us; or perhaps he would have cooked up a deal with the Sultan beside which a



Turkish barber's shop, from *Austria and the Ottomans*

carve-up of "influence" at Yalta and Potsdam in our own time would have looked innocent indeed. Louis is represented in the Künstlerhaus by a boyish but resonant signature on the treaty concluding the Thirty Years War, and by a suitably mean portrait of the right arm is languidly extended in that conventional gesture of the time which becomes so familiar as you walk round this show.

Painters had a hard time of it honouring the great day with the human material to hand. None of them attempted to make Sobieski or the Emperor Leopold I look other than they were: the humpen Sobieski, whose intervention was decisive, more like a steward than a king; Leopold, whose depressing face follows you round from room to room, like a dog who knows its day will never come, as the Epped quintessence of Habsburg inbreeding, who would rather dress up and write operas than repel the Turk. (Two of his pieces — *Hudo dell' universo* and *Hudo prodigo* — were given at the University Church in Vienna last month.) In fact, the dog's day did

come: Leopold used with some brilliance the victory he had done so little to achieve, but he never strode past pampered jades of Asa into the Grand Vizier's tent in the manner depicted here.

He was still prudently way upstream when Poles, Lorraines and Bavarians came bloodily down through the vineyards of the Wienerwald in the nick of time. After fierce fighting, the overparted Turks fled — leaving behind them, according to Viennese lore, the coffee-house, the croissant, the horse-chestnut, the Bier, the Turkish bath and the military band, all marvellous embellishments of Austrian life to this day.

These benefits did not all arrive overnight, of course, but there has always been an ambivalence to Austria's relations with the mortal enemy in the East which has tempered her required militancy with quizzical delight. Within twenty years of the siege, a Turkish delegation to Vienna was charmingly pictured playing games outside their lodgings in the city; in the 1740s a Turkish ball was held in the Winter Riding School and Maria Theresa was painted in Turkish dress. *Alla turca*, based on the firm thwack of the Janissaries' band, was a popular musical mode for more than half a century, and "the magnanimous Turk" a stock figure of Rococo and early Romantic drama; fewer than a hundred years separate the hound of hell unchained from Mozart's Pasha Selim. *The Turks before Vienna* follows the popular "memory of 1683" through these and other themes as far as the *Jugendstil* version of Theresian Ottomania: Alfred Roller's designs for *Der Rosenkavalier* in 1910.

We are a long way from 1683. Or are we? Like all large historical exhibitions, this one is subtly coloured by the context of today. We live in ecumenical times and expectations of *détente*. The Austrians, like the Swedes, strive for a creative non-alignment between the political systems which have replaced the seventeenth-century confrontation of Christianity and Islam, and this exhibition reflects these claims to cosmopolitanism with painstaking fumfinedness.

Not only does it stress the military and diplomatic contributions of the Poles and Vatican respectively to the rise of Vienna, it expands on the splendours of Ottoman civilization that would have been less than apparent to the towns and villages of Hungary and Lower Austria in 1683. To this end, a selection of Turkish textiles have been loaned by the



Girls making music, from *The Turks Before Vienna*

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which are among the loveliest things to be seen in Vienna this summer, but the approach pulls the show in too many directions at once, particularly when the iconography of the main event is limited, as here. One representation of the breakthrough on the Kahlenberg, after all, is much like that.

More successful, because smaller and more single-minded, is *Austria and the Ottomans* at the National Library, which takes the theme of ambivalence and intelligent curiosity and sticks to it. Through nearly four hundred books, documents, letters and prints, this exhibition follows the history of a fascination from the fall of Constantinople in 1453 to the wartime alliance of 1915: magnificent calligraphy, journals of men in the field, scenes of Turkish life.

"On trouve encore," wrote a privy councillor from Lorraine in his diary of the campaign, "des janissaires que les turcs va avaient laissé à la garde de 3 mil sacs de biscuits. On pris les janissaires et on distribua les biscuits à l'armée." And not before time, he added. One small incident in a very rough war, straightforwardly set down and read beneath the very summit of the Viennese Baroque which, but for the events of 1683, would never have flowered at all. Fischer von Erlach's incomparable library, brings the whole year to life. Three thousand sacks of biscuits and *Austria Triumphant*.

It is becoming easier all the

Promenade Concerts

Hippolyte et Aricie

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Rameau's glorious, long-prepared first opera arrived at the Proms on Saturday from Aix, where it was seen by Hilary Finch for this page. The chorus, orchestra and conductor remained the same, and so did many of the principals, but of course we were without the production by Pier-Luigi Pizzi and instead into the dried territory of the "semi-staged" performance. With singers in evening dress gesturing vaguely, the effect was of a game of charades entered upon without much zest. It was best to keep one's eyes on the libretto, generously provided with the programme, and let the music tell its own story.

This it did. The problems of the Rameau style are enormous, involving, besides all the period conventions, a quite special fusion of luxurious sophistication with an almost naive directness. These are characters who belong in a highly formal world, bounded by rules that had lasted for three generations in French opera, and moved by the same emotions of noble self-sacrifice, love, jealousy and distaste that had become ever more refined in their expression, and yet Rameau makes them speak afresh, with luminous candour. It is a fragile combination, requiring from

the singers both polished ornateness and a palpating vulnerability.

John Alen and Rachel Yalor as the title couple achieved this excellently. So, too, did Suzanne Flon as the terrible pretences of Diana's music, the goddess, careless of human beings in her pursuit of sport and *amour propre*. Jennifer Smith, who had been Diana in Aix, moved to the centre of the action as Phaedra, and brought to the role a stylishly cool yet penetrating characterization matched by beautifully poised singing. She discovered the emptiness of spirit in Rameau's Phaedra, and also, in her marvellous, quick-moving scene with Hippolyte, the nervousness. There was also a new Theseus in Ulrich Cold, a towering figure who could not save the lame second act but became splendid later in the opera, allowing a natural voice to sound through the embellishments of the vocal music.

Splendid support came from others, including Jules Bastin as three paternal divinities and Jean-Claude Orsiac displaying a tight, light tenor in various small parts. The Monteverdi Choir finished a small, lively and exact team, and the English Baroque Soloists, under John Eliot Gardiner, showed they knew every yearning sigh in the score, every tripping dance step.

Paul Griffiths

precedes the final yearning for death.

Iobel Buchanan sang with an aptly darkish voice, although there could have been more sparkle and, in places, more accuracy in her reading. Ralph Holmes, the violinist, gave his part with an appropriate capriciousness, here tender, there wifly, while Mr Davies and the BBC Symphony Orchestra were mercurial and sensitive to the gloriously wrought textures.

Earlier, we had been given, in Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, a fair indication of Mr Davies's extraordinary ability. There, he chose spacious tempos and kept every detail in immaculate perspective, never allowing a tune to blossom too rapidly and never losing the effect of a wind chord or string tremolo through understatement, exaggeration or carelessness.

Such attention to detail equally benefitted Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*. Far from depicting an uncontrollable brutality, which it sometimes seems to do, the work was heard as a picture of a highly stylized ceremony. And how refreshing to hear all the violins' semi-quavers at the end of Part I, not to mention the host of other usually submerged details.

Stephen Pettitt

Parts I-IV

Riverside

Michael Clark's new work is a strange mixture: the first half (which was premiered recently in France) and works very well without the rest) almost entirely successful; the second half attempting an interesting effect with pre-recorded video sections, missing its aim, but recovering to a characteristically provocative finale.

He calls it simply *Parts I-IV*, each being about a quarter of an hour, and performed with only one interval. Part I is a development of the choreographic style he developed for his first ballet, *of a feather flock*. After a child has kicked off with a Scottish dance solo, others enter and develop contrasting themes. Clark allows relationships to develop briefly between pairs of dancers, adding an extra emotional charge to otherwise abstract patterns, and shows great skill in varying the

focus to draw them back into the group.

Three good dancers borrowed from Ballet Rambert, Catherine Price, Ilky Maas and Hugh Craig, carry the main choreographic weight, while two other men, Stephen Goff and Gregory Nash, add a kind of ground bass and Gaby Agis imposes a keen individual style that complements Clark's own.

In Part II, also an ensemble work, part of Bartók's Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta provides an atmospheric break from the pop or electronic music used elsewhere, and the mood of the dances changes to match its threatening manner. Clark moves into a more prominent role as the victim of nightmare incidents.

After the interval, the stage is left entirely to Clark, a tough-looking young man in boots whom I imagine to be his video collaborator, Cerith Wyn Evans, and three television sets on wheeled trolleys, complete with video machines. The idea of showing fragmented sections of one dance, from different

angles and out of synch, has possibilities, but with small screens in a large room it does not work. From the third row, I could just about follow in what about those in the tenth row? Adding a live dancer dimly glimpsed in the darkness behind compounded the problem.

For Part IV, television evening's programme, plus shots of some flowers burning — there's a video nasty for you — provided only a decor, while Clark performed a long, individual and fascinating solo, wearing a costume at first sexually ambivalent and finally specifically feminine when he changed into a tiny and wispy white rags. A packed house seemed nonplussed, but applauded the dancing.

John Percival

Scheherazade

Festival Hall

With full houses all week for

their Fokine triple bill, Festival Ballet are probably not too worried about their notices, but I think their revival of *Scheherazade* would have been more favourably reviewed all round if they had put out the second cast on the first night. Lucia Truglia and Bert van Cauwenbergh brought the old work to life in a way the opening cast had been unable to do.

Truglia was one of two Italian dancers I saw as Zobeide, the other being Renata Calderini, who made her debut on Saturday afternoon. Those two could hardly be more unlike in their interpretations, but they share a whole-hearted quality and they are unafraid to let the audience see that the baller is about sexual desire.

John Percival

Truglia makes the point in the opening passage by the way she fondles the ankle of the Shah, at whose feet she is lying. Once her master is away and her favourite slave out of his cell, she knows how to give the corny old routines the shock

value that first made the baller's reputation back in 1910.

Whereas Tuglia plays Zobeide as a hot-blooded woman, Calderini makes her a little girl. That is not what the choreographer intended, but it does make sense: explaining the Shah's patronising fondness, her quick pique at the slightest neglect and the amazed delight with which she gazes at the Golden Slave just like a new

Maurizio Bellizza, as her enthusiastic plaything, danced eagerly but began to lose stamina towards the end, and he does the eccentric steps better than the classical ones. Van Cauwenbergh has become a powerful, robust dancer who complements Truglia's performance effectively. Michael Pink brought an alert authority to Shah Sharayr, and the matinee trio of Odalisques actually managed to make their comic dance look convincing as harem entertainment.

John Percival

With full houses all week for

PUBLISHING

Law against justice

It was widely noticed the other day that Frederick Warne, Bedford Square publishers of Peter Rabbit and the other animals in Beatrix Potter's delicious menagerie, had been sold to S. Pearson & Son, owners of the *Financial Times* as well as of Penguin Books.

What was less commented upon was that, on the same day, Messrs Warne made an unqualified apology in court for publishing a libel of the 92-year-old Lieutenant-General Sir John Everts. They also paid his expenses and are to make an appropriate contribution to a charity of the General's choosing. Messrs Warne had, in *Our Enemies in the French* by the military historian Anthony Mockler, published a book which questioned General Everts' judgment and ability in 1941 when he was a divisional commander during the dispute between Britain and the Vichy French in Syria. Mr Mockler also referred to him as "Mad Jack" and made other uncharitable comments.

Mr Mockler is a fairly swashbuckling character and he may or may not have checked whether General Everts was still alive. Had he not been, no libel would have been perpetrated because the dead cannot be libelled. I would not want for a second to suggest that Mr Mockler and Messrs Warne, by publishing the book (and custom has it that, although they are involved, printers and booksellers are not usually indicted), did not commit a libel. The court have adjusted to that they did. What I would submit is that for a statement or opinion to cease to be libellous, merely (yes, merely) because someone has had the misfortune of dying may make legal sense but not in terms of commonsense, letters, objectivity and freedom of expression.

Had Mr Mockler's book been published after General Everts's death, his family and friends clearly would have been upset by the untrue things said about him but, paradoxically, because they could in law do nothing about it, Mr Mockler's assessment would have been but one in the common pool of views about General Everts. Another author could have refuted Mr Mockler with appropriate evidence and argument, both in the public prints and in a book. It is becoming easier all the

E. J. Craddock

Television

Grimly authentic

Time was when the Mersey bid fair to become our own Swanee River. Along its banks the quaintly underprivileged grimly survived with lugubrious humour, wry resilience and a patois recognizably English but delightfully idiosyncratic. They even evolved their own music. For a time, after their discovery in the Sixties, they were lovable.

Conventional wisdom (ie, television) has now relocated Merseyside on the Styx, in one of the less suburban circles of hell. The first episode of *One Summer* (Channel 4) plugged us into a cross between *The Blackboard Jungle* and *West Side Story*, where apathetic passers-by, refuse aid to the mugged, juvenile gang brandish knives and not curries over disputed territory, and even the most sympathetic teachers are robbed by schoolboys whose smooth organization and impeccable teamwork mark them out as future candidates for the Queen's Award to Industry.

Billy is streetwise, contemptuous of school though dissatisfied with the aimless braggadocio of the gang ethos, adept at pilfering ciggies, holding up the habitudes of the local and scrambling out of the classroom window and over the wall when he decides he has had enough of school for one day. His home is depicted with a vehemence that initially teeters dangerously near *Monty Python* send-up. Bingo-obsessed Mum emerges from near-catatonic trance to revile the family: Billy and sister exchange sibling badoings: unheeded television competes inexorably with baby's screams. An urban equivalent of *Cold Comfort Farm* would be like this.

But the producer, Keith Richardson, has an eye for the desperate toughness of rundown urban life grinding to a halt, as we know from *Harry's Game* and the director, Gordon Flemyng, coaxes awesomely convincing performances from both the humans and the landscape of Liverpool itself. Grubby, dusty, stale, this is a sea of vandalized estates and demolition sites where bored and hopeless youths spoils for a fight or resort to violence for sheer self-preservation.

Dave Morrissey's Billy, tactfully conveying the first stirrings of bovine sensitivity and articulate yearnings for something better, leads a frighteningly authentic cast. His flight to Wales in search of an idyllic memory will be hard put to it, in the next four episodes, to live up to the grim promise of this powerful semi-documentary opening.

Martin Hoyle

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Capitalization and week's change

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5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)


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L	Stock	last	last	on	yield	P/E	last	on	yield	P/E	last	last	on	yield	P/E	last	last	on	yield	P/E	last	last	on	yield	P/E	
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Index: 1028.25
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Sydney: ACI Index: 588.8
Frankfurt: Commerzbank
Index: 954.20
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Paris: CAC Index: 131.4
Zurich: SKA General: 204.0

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DM 2.6810

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BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim Anglo Nordic Holdings, Edinburgh Securities, Grovesell Group, Manchester Ship Canal, Relyon Group.

Finals - Allis Investment Trust, Euston Centre Properties, Murray Caledonian Investment Trust, Capita Asia, Gstaad Corporation and Investment Trust.

TOMORROW - Interim: AARONSON, Adams and Gibson, Barstow-Eves, Commercial Union Assurance, Ellerman Lines, Fleming Mercantile, Heywood Williams Group, W Jackson, Ocean Transport and Trading, Renown Incorporated, Rotex, and Smith and Nephew.

Finals - Crouch Group, Reardon Smith Line, United Packaging.

WEDNESDAY - Assurance, Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust, Finsbury Brothers, Securicor, Security Services.

Finals - Cooper Industries, English Association Group, Ewart New Northern, General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance, Parkfield Foundries, Property Security Investment Trust.

THURSDAY - Interim: BOC (Quarterly), IF and JH Braine, Davies and Metcalf, East Lancashire Paper Group, F and C Enterprise Trust, L & C Foundations and Engineering, Plessey (quarterly), Racalms (Great Britain), Royal Dutch Petroleum, "Wall" Transport and Trading, T1 Group, Ultramar, Williams Holdings.

Finals - London and Gartmore Investment Trust, Star Computer Group.

FRIDAY - Interim: Alliance Trust, Ault and Wiborg, Prestige Group, Finalists: Owen and Robinson.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - Brangreen Group, Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate, EC2 (10.00); Leg Group, Gizean Hall, 9 Montague Close, SE1 (12.15).

TOMORROW - Charter Consolidated, Conson Suite, London International Press Centre, 78 Shoe Lane, EC1 (noon).

WEDNESDAY - Tsr Products, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, W1 (noon); Brown & Tawse, Kingsway West, Dundee (noon); Chubb & Son, Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, SW1 (noon); Comfort Hotels International, Rainbow Suite, 99 Kensington High Street, (entrance Derry Street) W8 (10.30); Petlow Holdings, Piccadilly, St James, Kirkgate, York (noon).

THURSDAY - Robert Fleming Holdings, 8 Crosby Square, EC3 (noon); Morgate Mercantile Holdings, Chartered Accountants' Hall, Morgate Place, EC2 (noon); Symonds Engineering, Room 100, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, EC2 (11.30).

FRIDAY - Memory Computer, Berkeley Court Hotel, Lansdowne Road, Dublin 4 (11.00).

Japan wants cheaper coal

Japanese steel companies are to ask for significant reductions in the price of Australian and Canadian coking coal to be shipped under long-term contracts.

The aim will be to bring long-term prices more in line with price cuts won in this year's round of annual price negotiations when Australian shippers accepted cuts of about 20 per cent.

The Japanese are concerned over the wide gap between long-term contract prices, established while the market was near a peak, and the present market price for coal.

● Turkey's economy is likely to grow only 2.9 per cent this year compared with 4.8 per cent which had been planned, according to the State Statistics Institute which estimates that inflation will be 30 per cent instead of the 20 per cent target. The trade deficit for the first five months of this year was \$1,500m (£1,013m).

● BRAZIL's inflation rate last month rose to 13.3 per cent from 12.3 per cent in June and 6.1 per cent in July last year.

Gatwick rail link is favourite for privatization experiment

Lawson may let state industry raise private cash for special projects

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Treasury has reluctantly agreed after years of study and argument to consider an experiment in private fund-raising by the nationalized industries. The move could mark a shift away from the Government's rigid privatization programme.

Under pressure from employers and the trade unions, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has agreed that a volunteer from the ranks of the state corporations could be allowed to raise private capital for a specific project.

Top of the list is likely to be the British Rail plan to launch a bid to finance the upgrading of the Victoria to Gatwick rail link, which could involve several millions of pounds of investment, Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, and Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of the Gatwick-based British Caledonian airline, are both in favour of a "dedicated" privatized, rapid rail service.

The airport's expansion and its growing popularity among travellers, could make the rail

link highly profitable, it is argued, as well as provide some private finance for the upgrading of BR stations on the route and for improved rolling stock.

Other possibilities are combined heat and power schemes to be financed jointly by electricity boards, local councils and private capital, and new road schemes financed privately with the capital repaid by the state and raised from tolls or royalties from users.

Discussions between the

Government and state industries over the raising of private finance have been overshadowed by the strong commitment of Mrs Thatcher's Administration to full privatization of the nationalized sector. Ministers have been keen not to be deflected from this goal by talk of joint financing deals.

However, Mr Lawson came under strong pressure at last week's meeting of the National Economic Development Coun-

cil, which he chairs, to acknowledge that handing-off to the private sector may take many years in the case of some industries in the meantime reliance on public funds could be reduced by raising funds on the private market.

The controversy over nationalized industries' access to private finance goes back at least to the autumn of 1981 when a working party was set up to investigate the issue. It included representatives of the

CBI, TUC and the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group (NICG) and was chaired by Sir William Ryrie, then a permanent secretary at the Treasury and now permanent secretary at the Overseas Development Administration.

The working party's report said that funds raised in the private sector could be additional to money provided from the National Loans Fund and need not affect the public sector borrowing requirement because Government guarantees on borrowings could be exceeded.

But there are some uncomfortable signs that luck may be running out already for Mrs Thatcher's second administration.

The problem is widely considered to be the dollar. In the absence of corrective action by the Federal Reserve Board the pressure on British interest rates should intensify. But the Prime Minister has a strong dislike of high interest rates.

A progress report presented to last week's Neddy meeting by the Treasury and the NICG said that, despite a considerable amount of work no private finance had been introduced into nationalized industries or other public sector investment.

£3,000m gas sell-off proposed

The Government is considering plans to raise £3,000m from the sale of shares in the British Gas Corporation. The move to sell a 51 per cent stake in the company by floated shares on the stock market would constitute the second largest privatization measure by the Government after the proposed sale of British Telecom.

Mr Peter Walker, the new Energy Secretary, and his fellow

ministers at the Department of Energy, have made a review of the privatization plans a priority since taking office. They are expected to present a range of options to the Cabinet in the autumn, including possible privatization of much of the electricity industry and perhaps some mining operations.

Discussions over the sale of some parts of the gas corporation, including the gas show-

rooms and various on-shore and off-shore oilfields, have already reached an advanced stage.

But the Government has yet to decide whether to float a new public company to privatize all its assets or sell them by action. A decision on selling the gas showrooms separately has also been delayed by fears that consumer safety may be put at risk by a hurried sale of assets.

which they hope can be offset by Britain "buying into" their programme and ordering French equipment.

The French have also encountered technical problems which they believe can be solved by tapping British expertise.

Because of this, the French have made initial approaches to the CEGB and also have some support from the pro-lobby within UK Atomic Energy Authority.

However, although Sir Walter admires the French for forging ahead with their nuclear programme, he is less impressed by the operating efficiency of some of their projects.

but in that case tighter restrictions on the money supply could also hinder recovery.

The temptation to let sterling bear the brunt may paradoxically be increased by the fact that inflation will rise again next year anyway. It may not matter much politically whether price rises are 7 or 8 per cent by the end of the next year.

In any event, the Government must accept that the bottom of the interest and inflation rate cycle has been passed. If base rates can be held to only 12 per cent by the end of next year the Government should not grumble.

In that event, ironically, real interest rates would be appreciably less than today. The shape of the yield curve would depend greatly on how the markets viewed inflation long term, but the higher short term nominal rates seem likely to bring gross domestic product growth down to below 2 per cent again.

The size of the Government's problem, therefore, is that even if it lets the pound - the least rigid variable - depreciate, interest rates will go up by enough to raise the spectre of the recovery petering out in 1985.

Inflation will rise faster, and hopes of reducing the growth rate of unemployment, let alone cutting the number of jobless absolutely, will be dashed. What will be the options then?

IN BRIEF

● Nigeria has reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a loan package to help it out of its economic crisis, the transport minister, Mr Umaru Dikko said yesterday. He said the IMF had not insisted on a devaluation.

● Rolls Royce is to supply two turbines, which will use flared gas to produce electricity in Rivers State, Nigeria, under an Export Credits Guarantee Department-insured loan of £19.5m.

Craxi to outline Italy's recovery plan

From John Earle, Rome

Sigmar Bettino Craxi, Italy's first Socialist Prime Minister, will outline in Parliament tomorrow his new five-party coalition's plan for tackling the recession, which is persisting here more strongly than in other Western industrialized countries.

Priority will be given to cutting inflation, still about 16 per cent, but targeted by the government to fall to 10 per cent next year. It hopes to reduce the public sector borrow-

ing requirement from 16 per cent of gross domestic product to 13.5 per cent, which means holding it at £180,000m (£34,000m), instead of allowing it to increase next year to £120,000m (£51,000m).

The Christian Democrats and Republican partners insist that wages should not increase to real terms for three years.

There is talk of trimming further the system of automatic wage indexation, under a social pact with the unions. Interest

rates were expected to remain high.

Sigmar Craxi has agreed key economic ministries for coalition partners who stand for orthodoxy and austere policies.

Sigmar Giovanni Goria, the Christian Democrats, has remained at the Treasury.

Sigmar Bruno Visentini, of the Republicans, is Finance Minister; and Sigmar Pietro Longo, of the Social Democrats, is Budget Minister.

ICGas

Imperial Continental Gas Association
(A holding company in the fuel and power industries)

Salient points from the speech of Mr. F. E. Zollinger, Chairman, at the Annual General Meeting on 5th August 1983.

Profit and Dividend

The Group's attributable profit of £29.148 million for the year ended 31st March 1983 was fractionally above the previous year (£28.531 million) and constitutes the highest net profit ever achieved by ICG. The proposed rate of dividend for the year is 10.6p per £1 stock unit (£82.82p per £1 stock unit). The final dividend of 7.6p is payable on 19th August 1983.

Belgian Gas and Electricity

The efforts of the Martens Government to restore Belgium's economic health have achieved some success. Unemployment remains high but would appear to have passed its peak, the rise in labour costs has been substantially moderated and the rate of inflation has declined appreciably.

The results of the Antwerp Gasmaatschappij (AGM) remained satisfactory. The mild weather led to a lower volume of gas sales, but the modernisation of the distribution network undertaken in previous years reduced operating costs.

Economic conditions had a detrimental effect on UNERG whose sales of electricity and gas declined. Nevertheless its profit showed a respectable advance, enabling UNERG to raise its dividend. This result was primarily achieved through concentrated efforts by the electricity sector to improve its productivity.

Petrofina

Petrofina's profit rose by 15%, demonstrating its ability to operate successfully during a period when the oil industry had to contend with exceptionally difficult conditions. Moreover, its record shows consistency.

Oil Operations

For Century Power and Light the year was one of steady progress. Final checking procedures on the Mauretan production platform are being completed and, all being well, the field will come on stream within the next few weeks. Early in 1984, a daily output of 90,000 barrels is forecast.

The Hewett gas field may be entering a new phase, the indications being that its productive life will be longer than previously expected. Similarly, the higher prices which the British Gas Corporation now concedes make the Audrey gas field potentially more interesting. Furthermore, recent market developments and especially the improved tax climate render the Andrew field financially more attractive.

Copies of the full Speech and Annual Report may be obtained from the Registrars, Hill Samuel Registers Limited, 6 Greencoat Place, London SW1P 1PL

CompAir Group
The depressed state of the world economy weighed particularly heavily on CompAir. Steps to rationalise its production methods and thereby to reduce costs have already shown their effect in a 40% profit improvement in the United Kingdom and similar measures are being introduced in a number of overseas companies.

Simultaneously CompAir's emphasis on research and development is being maintained, resulting in the introduction of a wide range of new equipment to meet the highest technical standards and to increase market share. These policies will without doubt prove positive once the economic revival has become established fact.

Prospects
Over the past four years, some £300 million has been invested in new fixed assets and subsidiary companies. Once the clouds on the economic horizon begin to lift, the benefits already obtained from these measures in the shape of improved efficiency and lower production costs, can justifiably be expected to gather momentum.

It is in this context as much as that of first oil production that the Directors have recommended a 15% increase in the dividend.

Overseas orders lost through fears over guarantees

Bond stories scare exporters

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Britain is losing a substantial number of orders because companies are frightened to commit themselves to performance bonds demanded by overseas customers.

But a Department of Trade and Industry inquiry has concluded the horror stories circulating among exporters - about bonds worth several hundred million dollars being maliciously called "bar" no relation to the facts.

The inquiry was conducted for the oversea Project Board, The senior industrialists and department officials who advise the Government on high level policy. It found that demand for bonds has now spread from the Middle East to the Far East and South America, and that even small exporters are being asked to put up guarantees.

The working party took evidence from international bankers, the Export Credits Guarantee Department and insurance companies as well as

contractors and general exporters. It meets again next month to decide on a set of recommendations for exporters.

Performance bonds were introduced in the early 1970s to calm the nerves of the newly-rich oil states. They wanted assurances that the huge number of multi-million dollar projects that were ordering would not only be completed, but would actually work.

Stories abound that Libya has called bonds, for no good reason (bond-holders are entitled to do under "on demand" clauses) against Italian, German and British companies.

However, since the ECDC introduced an insurance scheme in 1975, it has paid out only 20 claims involving a total of £3.2m. Most have been recovered.

Call for unitary tax to be abolished

By Michael Prest

President Reagan is under increasing pressure to decide within the next two or three months whether to abolish unitary taxation. It is possible, however, that Mr Reagan will prefer compromise legislation which would exempt foreign companies from the unitary taxes levied by American states.

Under unitary taxation, otherwise known as worldwide combined reporting, a government taxes a company within its jurisdiction on the percentage of its operations represent of the worldwide sales, payroll, assets or profits of the group of which that company is part.

The result can be much higher tax bills because companies normally pay tax only on their local profits, and that tax can be offset against tax payable in their country or state of origin.

Mr Reagan will be briefed on the issue by the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs, which consists of representatives of the main departments of state and members of the President's staff.

The unitary tax dispute erupted again in June when the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of states to levy taxes by this method in Container Corporation vs California.

A clause in the double taxation treaty between Britain and the United States, which would have abolished unitary tax, was rejected by Congress in 1980.

The President now finds himself at the centre of a propaganda war being fought between foreign opponents of unitary taxation, including 60 British companies, and participants of states rights.

The Council on Economic Affairs might decide that the US Solicitor General should file an *amicus curiae* brief in support of Container Corporation's petition for a re-hearing of the Supreme Court case.

Unitary taxation has become the latest trade issue to cause friction between the United States and its partners, Britain, the EEC, Japan and America's multinationals have protested about the "extraterritoriality" implied.

The British Embassy in Washington is devoting considerable time and effort to building support on Capitol Hill. Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, is believed to have told the British Ambassador to Washington a month ago that the Administration will consider legislation to reverse the Supreme Court finding.

City institutions in change - 1: The Bank of England by Peter Wilson-Smith and Graham Searjeant

When Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, patrician chairman of the National Westminster Bank, was appointed as the new Governor of the Bank of England, he was naturally deluged with queries about his views on monetary control, the future of sterling and like economic matters of moment. They have, periodically thrust the Bank of England into the limelight for at least a generation.

As the present seasonal currency upsurge demonstrates, some things do not change. Yet the search for the new appointee's economic mind was largely an anachronism, a relic of the days when the Governor could have a decisive influence on one half of a government's economic strategy.

The Governor's American counterpart, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, still plays this role. In Britain, the Governor has long been an agent of the Chancellor's will. In the past few years, the control operated by the Treasury, since it discovered money, has become much more detailed and comprehensive.

Yet paradoxically, the spread of a new philosophy from Downing street, in changing the role of the Bank of England, seems sure to make Mr Leigh-Pemberton a much more directly-powerful figure than his predecessors.

Planted at the centre of the square mile, the Bank was traditionally seen as the government's representative in the City and the City's representative in Whitehall, doubling as an informal head monitor - to bankers in particular, and financial markets in general.

In the generation of the managed economy, this informal role became dwarfed by the sheer technical business of managing and manipulating exchange rates, interest rates and the debt markets so vital to government borrowing in ever larger amounts.

That role became increasingly impossible, as occasional disastrous mistakes on the exchange rate demonstrated clearly in 1976. Yet it lasted into the Thatcher era, when phase one monetarist left the Bank with the awesome task of removing inflation from the manipulation of markets.

The Bank has never got the hand of managing the money supply to this day, producing endless clever schemes that merely end in discretion. But the lesson was at last learnt. And with it, is coming an undramatic revolution in the role of the Bank of England.

It will manipulate less and less, but the new era, given over to free market forces, will give it a supervisory role of far greater authority than ever before; not so much the head monitor, more the cat keeping the City mice in their place.

The British banks, deposit-taking and foreign banks in London, and the almost self-destroying Lloyd's insurance

Why the new Governor will have an increased authority



The more powerful Leigh-Pemberton: the cat keeping the City mice in their place

market have already seen this new muscular role at work. For the baronial independent Stock Exchange, whose settlement with government last month owed something to Bank support on high, it is just beginning. For building societies, it is surely not far

away. Indeed, it may soon not be an exaggeration to see the Bank of England as an ever-so-British, nod-and-wink equivalent of America's bureaucratic and all-embracing Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Bank of England will not abandon its own ways. Traditionally, its power in the City has rested on what bank insiders call "customary authority". The influence of this method rests partly on regular personal contact - not so easy in an era of worldwide dealing by hundreds of banks - and partly on the personal standing of the Governor, doubtless enhanced by the imperial, not to say imperious, manner of the lately-retired Lord Richardson.

In areas such as the discount market, where the Bank can hold the power of commercial life or death, this is quite sufficient. But others may question whether the emperor has clothes.

When the Bank arranged a marriage between Standard Chartered and the Royal Bank of Scotland, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank simply presented the market with a higher bid. The Monopolies Commission, in vetoing both bids, barely saved Lord Richardson's face.

The "customary authority" is still much used, usually with great effect. The appointment of Mr Ian Hay Davison earlier this year as chief executive of Lloyd's was a classic case of the Governor bending ears and exerting pressure, although he had no specific authority to do so.

Formally, insurance comes within the remit of the Department of Trade. But when Lord Richardson, exasperated with the succession of scandals at Lloyd's and their possible side-effects on the City's good name, let it be known that Lloyd's should appoint an outside chief executive, it happened within months. And it was the Governor, rather than Sir Peter Green, the Lloyd's chairman, who offered the job to Mr Hay Davison.

In the June issue of the Bank's Quarterly Bulletin, a review article on the Stock Exchange's Unified Securities Market said that the market's success might be tarnished by too many speculative issues. Since then, the Stock Exchange has suddenly started rejecting a significant proportion of would-be new entrants.

Lloyd's was in trouble and

the Stock Exchange caught at a sensitive moment. The balance of power, however, is sometimes different. When banking supervisor Mr Peter Cooke appeared to suggest that the clearing banks should be cautious with dividend bids - most notably the chairman of Barclays - made it publicly clear that this was a matter for them. The Bank hastily agreed, explaining that it had been misinterpreted.

The big pension funds and insurance companies are likewise no pushovers. The Bank of England has for years been trying to chivvy the big investing institutions as well as the clearing banks into taking a more responsible and conservative attitude towards financing British industry, whether by making longer-term commitments, aiding rescue plans or providing the seed corn for new-generation companies.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this exercise is that it should take place at all and that it should have been stepped up, most discreetly, during the phase of the present Government's hands-off attitude to industrial collapse. But the process of persuasion - first through Lord Benson and, latterly, through Mr David Walker, one of the Banks new directors, has been long and

painstaking. It has achieved only limited success.

Persuasion, let alone a nod of the head, is not always enough. The Bank really learnt this lesson in 1973 when its traditional methods wholly failed to stem speculative lending and the subsequent collapse of many fringe and several large banks. This dramatic episode led to immediate reforms and much more systematic bank supervision. It also laid the ground for the far-reaching reorganisation of the Bank pushed through in 1980 by Lord Richardson.

On the other side, it created an elite corps to handle policy, supervision and market operations. Here, Lord Richardson assembled a group of top class younger directors, including Mr Walker and Mr Anthony Lewis from outside and Mr Eddie George from within, and put them in charge of areas of bank activity under the Governor and his able deputy, Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon.

The result is more like the compact headquarters of a multi-tentacled conglomerate than a partner bank which the Bank of England's formal building and inward-looking

style tends to suggest. The move surely prepared the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street both for more organized firefighting and for more systematic new roles.

The fringe bank experience

U.S. \$150,000,000 CREDIT LYONNAIS Floating Rate Notes Due 1995

In accordance with the conditions of the notes, notice is hereby given that for the six-month period 8th August 1983 to 8th February 1984 (184 days) the notes will carry an interest rate of 11 1/2% p.a. Relevant interest payments will be as follows:

Notes of U.S.\$10,000 - U.S.\$865.61 per coupon.

THE SANWA BANK LIMITED
(LONDON BRANCH)
Agent Bank

Barclays Bank International Limited and its subsidiaries Results for the six months ended 30 June 1983

The Directors of Barclays Bank International Limited report the following unaudited group results for the six months ended 30th June 1983.

Half Year ended 30.6.83 Half Year ended 31.12.82 Half Year ended 30.6.82

£m £m £m

Group Profit 122.6 82.1 63.7

Add: Interest on long term loan to parent company 4.9 - -

Less: Interest on Loan Capital 27.8 24.9 24.5

Profit before taxation 99.7 57.2 39.2

Taxation 39.9 35.8 9.2

Profit after taxation 59.8 21.4 30.0

Profit attributable to outside shareholders of subsidiaries 21.9 18.4 16.5

Profit retained 37.9 3.0 13.4

NOTES:

1. The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC but has its own listed unsecured loan capital.

2. The accounting policies are as explained in note 1 on page 9 of the 1982 annual accounts.

3. Group profit includes share of profits of associated companies £20.8m (December 1982 £21.3m; June 1982 £17.5m).

4. In May 1983 a subsidiary raised US\$400m loan capital. The net proceeds were on-lent to Barclays Bank PLC on a subordinated basis.

Anchoring exchange rate expectations

Like God and motherhood, stable exchange rates are now perceived as "a good thing", but unlike the other two, debate rages over how stability can be achieved.

Perhaps four years of monetarism should have prepared us for the answer now proffered by the unfettered free market brigade - it will all be all right once inflation is beaten. This is the new post-Williamsburg consensus on exchange rates - or in other words, the new excuse for doing nothing.

But even now it is difficult to swallow the attempt to bracket interest rates along with unemployment as something which governments can or should do nothing about.

There is no denying that inflation, in some sense or other, has been the proximate cause of many of our recent exchange rate difficulties. But across the world there is marked

concern that exchange rate movements have often not been justified by changes in the fundamentals - including inflation.

There is a feeling both that exchange rates have been excessively volatile and that key rates have been carried away from their long-run equilibrium levels for considerable periods of time.

Moreover, if you could abolish inflation overnight there would be other fundamental factors demanding assessment and a currency market response.

Variations and discrepancies between countries in the growth of real demand, irrespective of the rate of inflation, can have marked effects on the balance of payments, and hence on the exchange rate.

Similarly, competitiveness can shift because of domestic factors unconnected with inflation, such as technological progress. Countries may also make different choices about the stance of their monetary and fiscal policies - whatever the rate of inflation.

Each of these factors is highly relevant to the exchange market and each of them therefore properly requires assessment by foreign exchange operators.

So the key question about our current exchange rate regime is whether foreign exchange markets are good at making rational assessments of economic fundamentals.

If they are, then the exchange rate problem may effectively disappear once (if?) inflation is beaten. But if they are not, then the problems of excessive volatility and disequilibrium of rates will rear, with the focus of attention simply transferred from inflation to some other variable.

Being wrong about a currency rate is not so terrible for these people as long as they are wrong in company with lots of others.

But the penalties for being wrong on your own can be severe. So the conventional view acquires a special force, and dealers are prone to heretic behaviour. Moreover, the conventional view is formed with only casual attention to and limited understanding of the economic fundamentals.

This is a field where the chartists hold sway. Surely they must be the entrail readers of the modern era.

This may well be the way

Uncertainty about the future exchange rate will remain if there is no policy to anchor its value

industrialists respond (thus limiting the growth of world trade and, with it, our prosperity) but it does not offer much of a solution for professional investors or currency operators. They incline towards a second way of dealing with uncertainty behaving as though it did not exist by latching on to some fashionable idea, theory, or variable, and running with it for as long as it is worth before dumping it for another idea as soon as it has had its day.

This goes hand in hand with short-time horizons. Investors making a big play in the currency view but rather limit their crystal ball gazing to the near future.

Then there is the structure of the foreign exchange markets. They are dominated by professional dealers.

Being wrong about a currency rate is not so terrible for these people as long as they are wrong in company with lots of others.

There are several factors

set off another change in this central City institution that was to be of great significance for the future. It left the Bank of England's supervisory powers to be enshrined in the 1979 Banking Act, adding formal statutory rules to customary authority.

The Bank's surveillance role - with the consent and agreement of members - built into the rules of Liffe, the new financial futures market, in whose development the Bank has always taken a close interest. The Lloyd's Act now gives the Bank the outwardly limited power to approve three lay members nominated by Lloyd's to its council, though the Bank's informal efforts have been far more important.

The Stock Exchange settlement, to obviate restrictive practice litigation, gives the central bank a similar role plus a general duty to supervise reform and development.

The brokers and jobbers may soon find that the Bank is no mere protector from outside interference. The Bank was less than happy with the way the Exchange adapted - or failed to adapt - to the modern world.

It will probably use its influence to promote orderly change to make the Exchange more competitive in international securities trading without any exaggerated regard for the Exchange's treasured split functions and monopolies.

Likewise, the building societies want a new act of parliament to extend their scope. This would provide an opportunity, unlikely to be missed, to bring these independent giants of saving, hitherto regulated as friendly societies, within the Bank of England's formal orbit.

Finally, the Gower report on investor protection is likely to recommend much more comprehensive supervision of a range of activities from trusts and licensed dealing in securities to commodity trading. This would be through a combination of reformed protection of investment laws and regulation.

The Bank of England already plays a part. It keeps a watchful eye on commodity markets as a relic of exchange control monitoring. Further, a Bank Department of Trade joint review board was set up in 1978 to keep watch over the securities business. It led to the representative Council for the Securities Industry, in which the Bank dominates. It appoints chairman and three key members as well as the Takeover Panel.

But Professor Gower thinks the CSI has not been wholly successful and the bank is likely to take a still stronger role in a beefed-up organization.

So far, most notably, in administering the Banking Act, the Governor's people have maintained much of their reputation for informality, exercising discretion and flexibility on asset ratios and lending limits. The Bank's flexibility is in stark contrast to the legalistic ways of the Securities and Exchange Commission. If Britain's financial barons were to be ruled by anyone, they would be ruled by the Governor and his able deputy, Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon.

The result is more like the compact headquarters of a multi-tentacled conglomerate than a partner bank which the Bank of England's formal building and inward-looking

style tends to suggest. The move surely prepared the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street both for more organized firefighting and for more systematic new roles.

The fringe bank experience

US jobs figures underline recovery

Washington (NYT) - President Reagan has decided to drop in US unemployment rate to 9.3 per cent of the labour force reported at the weekend as "new and dramatic evidence of the ongoing economic recovery".

Speaking at a lunch for Hispanic leaders, he said: "I understand that many of you come from districts where the unemployment is not evenly distributed, according to a national average. There are still pockets of great and heavy unemployment. So we are going to keep on with what we have been doing until we can eliminate those pockets."

Dr Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, described the weekend's figures for July as spectacular. "The improvement in unemployment is far greater than almost all previous forecasts. The sharp rise in the July employment levels is a clear indication that economic activity in the third quarter has gotten off to a very strong start and the new figures appear to confirm that the rise in the gross national product in this quarter can be in the same range as the second quarter's sharp growth spurt". Dr Feldstein said.

"The Administration was particularly pleased that there was a July reduction in long-term unemployment that causes so much personal hardship", he added.

Mr Thomas P. O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, issued a statement saying the news on unemployment was good news indeed. "But we still have a long way to go, with 10.6 million Americans out of work. The big question is, not the initial strength of the current recovery, it is its duration", he said.

An official of the Bureau of Labour Statistics said a survey of business establishments showed another month of widespread job gains, particularly in construction, durable goods manufacturing, and in services.

Copies of this Offer for Sale, having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.
 Application will be made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London for the share capital of International Signal & Control Group PLC ("ISC") now being offered for sale to be admitted to the Official List. Application has been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the share capital of ISC now being offered for sale to be admitted to listing.
 This document includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange, London and the regulations of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to ISC. The Directors of ISC have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of ISC together with a Legal Notice will be filed prior to listing in Luxembourg with the Chief Registrar of the District Court of Luxembourg, from whom copies may be obtained upon request.



International Signal & Control Group PLC

(Incorporated in England and Wales on 7th September, 1982
under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 No. 1662614)

Offer for Sale by Tender by ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED

of

**34,600,000 "A" ordinary shares of US\$0.10 each
at a minimum tender price of**

125p per share

the price tendered being payable in full on application

The "A" ordinary shares now offered for sale are uniform in all respects with the ordinary shares previously issued and listed on The Stock Exchange, London and the Luxembourg Stock Exchange except that, until 17th February, 1984, they are subject to the restrictions as to registration by or on behalf of North American Persons set out below.

The Application List for the shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 12th August, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

SHARE CAPITAL OF ISC		
Authorised	6	
1,000,000	In ordinary shares of 50-10 each	10,183,778
	In "A" ordinary shares of 50-10 each	3,450,000
13,643,778		
INDEBTEDNESS		
At the close of business on 30th June, 1983, ISC and its subsidiaries had outstanding borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, as follows:-		
(i) revolving credit loan facilities (unsecured) with banks under which the principal amount then owing was \$11.5 million;		
(ii) lease finance obligations totalling \$0.8 million;		
(iii) other loans (unsecured) totalling \$0.1 million; and		
(iv) contingent liabilities under advance payment guarantees, performance bonds and letters of credit issued by their bankers in the normal course of business in the amount of \$4.6 million, of which \$1.8 million was secured by bank deposits.		
ISC Electronics Inc., a subsidiary of ISC, is contingently liable in respect of a bank loan in the amount of \$0.7 million made to a third party; the subsidiary has the benefit of an indemnity from Parent Enterprises, Inc. a company of which Mr. J. H. Guerin is the sole shareholder in respect of this loan.		
Preference will be given, in respect of up to 10 million "A" ordinary shares of ISC (25.0 per cent. of the shares being offered for sale), to applications made by shareholders of ISC on the Register at the close of business on 23rd July, 1983 (other than shareholders who are, or are believed to be, North American Persons).		

Issued and to be
issued fully paid

Pro Forma Statistics at the Minimum Tender Price		
Minimum tender price	125p	
Earnings per share		
— Existing Group for the year ended 31st March, 1983	\$0.090 (6.0p)	
— pro forma combined	\$0.094 (6.2p)	
Historic price earnings ratio		
— Existing Group	20.8 times	
— pro forma combined	20.2 times	
Net assets per share		
— Existing Group as at 31st March, 1983	\$0.84 (42p)	
— pro forma combined	\$0.85 (56p)	
Forecast gross dividend yield on the basis of the forecast total dividends of \$0.02 (and related tax credit) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1984	1.5 per cent.	
To the extent that the striking price is higher than the minimum tender price, the pro forma combined earnings per share will increase, as illustrated in Appendix 3.		
For the purpose of calculating earnings and net assets per share and dividend yield, dollar amounts have been translated to their sterling equivalents at the rate of \$1.51 = £1.00. All pro forma figures are derived from the pro forma statements in Appendix 3.		
All the above information should be read in conjunction with the full text of the Offer for Sale.		

systems contracts, involving applications derived from computerised test systems, were awarded in 1975. In the same year, the US Military Division set up an office in Washington D.C. in connection with tendering for US Government work.

A separate division was set up to deal with overseas trade in 1973. In 1975 the operation was transferred to a wholly owned corporation to take advantage of the tax regulations of the US Internal Revenue Code relating to exports. Initially, overseas sales related principally to the provision of electronic test equipment, control devices and electronic components. The International Division also established a separate office in Washington D.C. in early 1980 to obtain export licences and to keep the International Division informed as to the current stance of the US Government towards the sale of equipment and the transfer of technology to various countries. An English company (previously called ESI London PLC) was established in 1979 to promote sales outside the USA.

BUSINESS

The two operating divisions of the Existing Group are the International Division (carried on in Lancaster, Pennsylvania and in London) and the US Military Division (carried on in Lancaster).

The International Division now contributes the major part of the sales and gross profit of the operations of the Existing Group, as is shown by the following analyses for the five years ended 31st March, 1983:-

	Years ended 31st March				
	1979 \$'000	1980 \$'000	1981 \$'000	1982 \$'000	1983 \$'000
International Division	17,339	24,759	41,390	61,941	91,837
US Military Division	9,228	11,760	10,186	13,811	15,543
	26,567	36,519	51,556	75,752	107,480
Gross Profit					
International Division	4,943	6,833	11,773	16,324	30,274
US Military Division	1,872	2,111	2,763	3,301	5,002
	6,814	8,944	14,536	19,525	31,076

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DEFINITIONS

In this document, except where the context requires otherwise, the following words and expressions have the following meanings:-

ISC

Marquardt

the Existing Group

the Enlarged Group

Robert Fleming

US or USA

UK

\$, US\$ or dollars and cents

International Signal & Control Group PLC

The Marquardt Company

ISC and its subsidiaries prior to the acquisition of Marquardt

ISC and its subsidiaries after the acquisition of Marquardt

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

United States of America

United Kingdom

Dollars and cents in the currency of the USA

The following table sets out the breakdown of sales by principal continental areas for the five years ended 31st March, 1983:-

1979
%
1980
%
1981
%
1982
%
1983
%

Africa and the Middle
East

Europe

Other

Total non USA

USA

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

International Signal & Control Group PLC

Three factors, in particular, remain crucial to the success of the Existing Group. Exports from the USA and the implementation of technology transfer agreements are subject to approval by the appropriate US Government agencies. Although the Existing Group has no reason to anticipate any substantial changes in current US policy, such changes in relation to relevant product classifications or destinations could be very significant to the Existing Group. Secondly, the Existing Group operates in very sensitive areas where secrecy as to the nature and extent of contracts and in many cases as to the identity of the customers themselves is of paramount importance. Should any breach of confidentiality occur, and the Existing Group takes stringent precautions that it should not, the results could be most detrimental to many areas of its business. This is particularly the case in view of the current importance to the Existing Group of its largest customer. Thirdly, the Existing Group does business with customers in certain countries in a change in whose political or economic circumstances may have an adverse impact on its business.

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

International Division sales for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 may be analysed by category as follows:

	Years ended 31st March				
	1979 \$000	1980 \$000	1981 \$000	1982 \$000	1983 \$000
Total systems	1,858	9,985	5,820	4,863	36,908
Sub-contracts	2,883	5,238	13,584	29,166	45,501
Component procurement services	5,132	5,540	13,827	15,144	6,604
Exclusive marketing rights	761	3,985	2,849	2,989	224
	17,330	24,759	41,380	61,941	91,337

Total Systems

Total systems are those for which the International Division is the prime contractor for concept, design, development, supply, installation, on-site testing and maintenance. In certain cases, the International Division will supply such total systems on a turnkey basis. In other cases, it is involved in the transfer of technology, whereby the customer acquires the ability to manufacture equipment itself. A total system is one which stands on its own and requires little, if any, additional peripheral equipment or adjunctive sub systems.

The contract value of each total system is several million dollars and it will therefore be noted from the above table that relatively few such system contracts were obtained in the five years ended 31st March, 1983. In the last such year, contracts relating to three major programmes were secured and these accounted for substantially all of the increase in sales of total systems.

The Existing Group is marketing total systems in the principal areas set out below:

(a) Security

The International Division is involved in the design, supply and implementation of complete security systems for government and commercial use. These include systems for detecting and preventing intrusion. Each system is tailored to meet the specific requirements of the customer and systems that have been supplied include those for the protection of large installations (such as building complexes, oil fields and airports) and border areas. Features to be found in these systems include computerized control centres, card and keyboard access control equipment, acoustic or seismic sensors, closed circuit televisions and metal or explosive detectors utilised as appropriate to provide a comprehensive security capability. A modular approach is adopted to ensure that the system can be readily updated.

(b) Defence

The International Division has entered into contracts for the supply of systems and the transfer of technology relating to production capabilities for an aircraft delivered special purpose ordnance device and a range of other ordnance systems. In certain of these contracts the systems are assembled in facilities directly under the Existing Group's control. In other cases sub-contractors are used, including Marquardt.

(c) Communications and Electronic Warfare

The communications systems marketed in the five years to 31st March, 1983 were tactical communication marginal radio systems utilising HF or VHF digitally-synthesised transceivers.

Electronic warfare systems form a key element of any modern military operation. They are designed to perform a wide range of functions including surveillance of opposing forces, radio communications, the partial or total disruption of their transmission, and the location of any communication or other electronic devices used by an opposing force in its aircraft, missiles, land or naval units.

Sub Systems

A sub system does not stand alone and normally works in conjunction with an existing or proposed total system held by the customer. In this case, the customer provides a specification for the operation of the sub system and the International Division provides a sub system to fulfil this role. The responsibility of the International Division is limited to the provision of this subsystem to meet that specification without having the responsibility for the performance of the total system. Examples of this are mini-computers to act as control elements in large test stations already installed; HF signal generators to act as stimuli for in-process test systems already in place in radio factories; large power converters to adapt systems purchased from other sources by the customer to the power configuration at the site of installation; and equipment for incorporation in sophisticated electronic network systems used in fixed and mobile station operations (including HF or VHF receivers, memory receivers, processors and appropriate antennas).

The International Division is required to expend varying degrees of engineering time to design, adapt, inspect and support final test and acceptance at the installation site. It is normally involved in consultation with the client to establish the design and performance parameters and advise on how integration with the client's total system can best be achieved:

Component Procurement Services

The International Division is active in providing certain overseas clients with a wide range of electronic components and equipment, the majority of which are manufactured in the USA. It does not normally stock these components but initiates orders upon receipt of a firm order. With certain orders, engineering specifications have to be prepared by the International Division to ensure that the component complies with the customer's performance requirements. Examples of components include thin film and thick film integrated circuits, discrete transistors, transistored monolithic circuits, inductors and capacitors. Technical inspections are performed when required by the customer.

The Existing Group has established, through its UK subsidiary, a branch to stock and distribute components. These components are purchased both from the Existing Group's US sources and also from a wide range of other suppliers, including French and Japanese manufacturers.

Exclusive Marketing Rights

The International Division markets certain systems including security, ordnance and communication devices for which it has exclusive marketing rights outside the USA. The majority of these products are manufactured in the USA.

Marketing for International Operations

The current marketing strategy of the International Division has two aims: identification of customers, and utilisation of internal technical expertise augmented by suppliers of electronic products. Potential customers are those foreign governments or other organisations which have sufficient funds, have a requirement for a relevant system or product and, where necessary, are likely to qualify for a US export licence.

The International Division seeks to identify available technology and hardware which would meet the requirements of potential customers and which, in the case of US products, it is thought will be approved by the US Government for export to the country involved.

The International Division employs approximately 130 people.

Export Licences

The export of goods or technology from the USA by the International Division requires an export licence. The ability to obtain such licences is essential to the business of the International Division.

The export of goods or technology of military or defence significance is regulated by the US Department of State in accordance with the security and foreign policy of the United States. The export of certain other goods or technology is controlled by the US Department of Commerce to protect the domestic economy and to fulfil US foreign policy and national security. The Department of Defense also reviews certain proposed exports for national security purposes. The ultimate destination and use of the goods or data are important considerations in both licensing procedures and are often incorporated into the terms of the licence.

In addition, the business of the International Division may be affected, either favourably or unfavourably, by embargoes or other trade restrictions imposed by the USA or other countries.

During the year ended 31st March, 1983, about 78 per cent. of the dollar value of the goods and technology exported by the International Division was covered by licences issued by the Commerce Department, and the balance was covered by licences issued by the State Department.

Failure to comply with these licensing requirements, or to observe embargoes and other trade restrictions, including material breaches of the terms of the licences, could have a material adverse effect on the business of the International Division.

US MILITARY DIVISION

The US Military Division designs and manufactures a range of medium to high technology electronic visibility equipment and products, systems primarily for the US Government, concentrating on contracts which involve the development of full manufactured products already at the prototype stage, rather than the development of its own products. However, some test equipment has been designed and developed in-house. The US Military Division has to meet stringent US Government quality requirements and there is a significant amount of product testing carried out to ensure a high degree of reliability.

In the year ended 31st March, 1983 approximately 74 per cent. of the US Military Division output was sold directly to the US Defense Department. Most of the remainder was sold to other US corporations acting as prime contractors to the US Defense Department.

The fact that this Division is a supplier to the US Defense Department is of importance to the technological capability of the Division as is of benefit to the international operations.

The US Military Division's business is obtained mainly by bidding competitively in the US military equipment market for contracts put out to tender by the various military and Defense Department procurement agencies. Defense Department and military programmes are normally determined on a five year basis with annual reviews and amendments. Details of specific contracts to be put out to tender are generally known about 12 months in advance. In view of the nature of the market and the products, no advertising or publicity campaigns are undertaken.

The US Military Division employs about 25,000 people and occupies approximately 25,000 square feet of manufacturing office space in Longmont, Colorado.

Production normally starts several years with much of the early work being devoted to developing prototypes and related test fixtures for efficient production and test.

The specific areas in which the US Military Division currently operates are as follows:

(i) Sensor Systems

The US Military Division currently produces and markets PEWS (Piston Early Warning System), a seismic and magnetic sensor system which monitors activity within an area and transmits data to a receiver which enables the target to be identified as either one or a group of man or vehicle. Contracts are in progress for the production of other advanced sensor systems.

(ii) Telemetry Systems

Various types of DKT data transmitting sets are produced for the US Navy. These are carried on the missile during development and testing in order to transmit back information on its performance. They may also be used to test missiles in government stores on a sample basis.

(iii) Electronic Fuses

Fuses are electronic detonating devices which usually include a target detecting system. In the late 1970s, fuse programmes accounted for a significant proportion of the work carried on by the US Military Division. Specific projects included the M-817 system used on the Chaparral missile and parts of the Shrike and Sparrow missile fuses.

(iv) Communication Systems

Communications contracts include the AN/GRA-114 radio data link sound ranging system and the TD-1065 high speed data buffer, both produced for the US Army. The AN/GRA-114 picks up the sound of enemy artillery fire and locates its source, and the TD-1065 scrambles data or voice patterns for transmission over existing US Army communications systems. The Existing Group has recently received its first export order for sound ranging systems.

(v) Test Equipment

Test equipment projects have included a sub-contract, in the mid 1970s, from a major US defence contractor to design and develop equipment to test sub-systems of the C-4 Trident Missile. Expertise resulting from these projects continues to be developed in the design of specialised automatic test equipment primarily for in-house use.

(vi) Other Products

The Directors of ISC consider that there has been a tendency in recent years for prime contractors to award defence projects to include the amount of work sub-contracted to other businesses. The US Military Division, benefiting from its government qualifications and experience, has gained several major sub-contracts with US prime defence contractors. This involves the production of a variety of standard electronic modules for use in specialised computer-related and other systems.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH CUSTOMERS

The International Division has longstanding and close relationships with many of its customers and is required by them to maintain strict confidentiality regarding contracts. In particular, in many cases, the Existing Group cannot disclose the identity of the customer, the subject of the contract or the location at which the products or services supplied by the Existing Group are to be used. Extended credit is advanced to certain of these longstanding customers.

The US Military Division has received security clearance from the US Defense Department and complies fully with that Department's requirements of confidentiality and security.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH SUPPLIERS

The International Division is dependent on outside suppliers for a large part of the constituent elements of its systems and sub systems. Although delays in delivery, or the supply of defective parts, by outside suppliers could seriously hamper progress on a particular project, the International Division has not in the past experienced difficulties of this nature. As far as the US Military Division is concerned, the Directors of ISC consider that there is no significant risk to its operations from dependence on any one supplier.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development is carried on principally by the US Military Division, which has traditionally concentrated more on re-design and modification than on pure research. To enhance the Existing Group's capabilities in selected areas, an Advanced Systems sub-division has been established. Expenditure which does not relate to defence contracts funded by the US Government is written off in the financial statements in the year in which it is incurred. Certain work is currently being carried out on the development of thin film and ring core magnetometers for application in sensitive fuses and sensors.

A budget of 2 per cent. of total sales has been allocated to augment the US Government research and development programmes undertaken by the US Military Division.

COMPETITION

The Existing Group faces considerable competition both within the USA and internationally in all areas of its operations. While it is expected that competition based on improving technology will continue to be significant to the Existing Group's operations, the Directors of ISC believe that the position established by it, combined with the anticipated growth in demand for the systems and products of the type supplied by the Existing Group throughout the world, should enable it to meet such competition.

PRINCIPAL PREMISES

The US Military Division and the International Division operate from separate leasehold premises in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The latter division also operates from leasehold premises in London and in Basingstoke. Full details of these are set out in paragraph 6 of Appendix 5.

ORGANISATION, DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

Organisation

The Board of ISC is responsible for the overall direction of the activities of the Existing Group, but the management of the divisions are responsible for their day-to-day operations. In order to maintain the security classification with the US Defense Department, the share capital of the subsidiary through which the US Military Division operates is subject to an irreducible proxy in favour of the persons approved by the Department who are also directors of that subsidiary (see material contract (v)(ii) in paragraph 16(a) of Appendix 5).

Directors

Mr. James H. Guerin (aged 53) founded the original business of the Existing Group in 1971 and is the Executive Chairman of ISC. He has a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering and has over 35 years of experience in that field. Prior to 1971 he was General Manager, Systems Division, of Hamilton Watch Company directing over 1,600 personnel in the development and manufacture of ordnance, electronic devices and systems and prior to that the Engineering Department Manager for a portion of the Poseidon missile system for Lockheed Missiles and Space Company.

Mr. Carl E. Drever (aged 53) has been with ISC or predecessor companies since they were founded and is Vice-President of Administration and Corporate Secretary of the Existing Group's US holding company. He has a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering and over 23 years of experience in that field. He was previously Director of Product Assurance for Hamilton Watch Company and United Aircraft Corporation and prior to that he was involved with quality engineering at Honeywell, Inc.

Mr. John M. Fox (aged 70) has been a non-executive Director of ISC and a predecessor company since 1981. He is Chairman of SCA Services Inc. He retired as a Director of International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) in April 1983.

Mr. John G. Hartley (aged 36) has been Managing Director of the Existing Group's UK subsidiary since 1979. He has a Bachelor's Degree in Economics. Previously he was a self-employed management consultant and also held a number of advisory and executive posts in manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom.

Mr. John A. Heywood (aged 45) has been a non-executive Director since 1982. He was a Joint Managing Director of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited until July 1982 with special responsibility for international operations, having been employed by that company in the Far East for 20 years.

Mr. Stewart M. Pindell Jr (aged 44) has been with ISC or predecessor companies since 1974 and has been Vice-President and General Manager of the International Division since its inception. He has a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering and has over 20 years of experience, and holds several patents, in the electronics field. Before this, he was President of Novex, Inc., a firm which manufactured electrical and electronic instruments and, prior to that, the Manager of Product Development in the Instruments Division of Hamilton Watch Company.

Mr. Joseph H. Zilligen (aged 42) is Finance Director of ISC and was Vice-President, Finance and Treasurer of its predecessor company from 1980. He was previously a management consultant with Arthur Young & Company and Treasurer of The J. E. Baker Company.

Employees

The Group employs some 640 people. Industrial relations have been good, although there was a one month strike by production employees in the US Military Division in 1981 when alternative arrangements were made to continue production. After brief qualifying periods a non-contributory pension scheme and life, medical expenses and long term disability insurance are available to all employees in the USA and the United Kingdom.

PAST PROFITS

There is set out below a summary of the results of the current operations of the Existing Group, on the historical cost basis, before extraordinary items arising from the offer for sale in October 1982, for the five years ended 31st March, 1983, which has been extracted from the Accountants' Report in Appendix 1. The Existing Group draws up its financial statements in dollars, as this is its principal operating currency.

	1979 \$000	1980 \$000	1981 \$000	1982 \$000	1983
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International Signal & Control Group PLC

COMPETITION

Although the Directors of ISC believe that there is no other US corporation with a range of products and activities directly comparable with Marquardt's, Marquardt faces considerable competition both within the USA and internationally in all areas of its operations. Certain of Marquardt's competitors are significantly larger in terms of turnover and financial resources. However, the Directors of ISC are confident that Marquardt's technical expertise in its three main product areas of operation will enable it to expand in the future.

PROMISES

Marquardt owns the freehold of a 56 acre site at Van Nuys, California, north of Los Angeles, which is utilised almost entirely by Marquardt. Manufacturing space extends to 220,000 square feet, warehousing 140,000 square feet and engineering 120,000 square feet. The site includes a 13 acre test facility for airbreathing and rocket propulsion systems and can accommodate significant expansion of the present facilities without the requirement to purchase or lease additional land.

ORGANISATION, SENIOR OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Organisation

In order to maintain the security clearance with the US Defense Department, the share capital of Marquardt will, after its acquisition by ISC Electronics Inc., be subject to an irrevocable proxy in favour of three persons approved by the Department who will be directors of Marquardt (see future contract (ii) in paragraph 16(b) of Appendix 5).

Senior Officers

Mr. K. E. Woodgriff (aged 48) is President and Chief Executive Officer of Marquardt. He has been employed by Marquardt since 1957 and has a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. He has entered into a 5 year service agreement with that company, which will take effect on completion of the acquisition of Marquardt.

Mr. J. A. Marosky (aged 49) is Senior Vice President, Finance and Administration. He has been in charge of Marquardt's finances since 1975 and has a Master of Science degree in Business Administration.

Mr. A. N. Thomas (aged 60) is Vice President, Engineering. He has been employed by Marquardt since 1959 and has a Master of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering.

Employees

Marquardt has approximately 850 employees. There is no trade union at Marquardt, which has an excellent record of industrial relations.

PAST PROFITS

There is set out below a summary of the profits of Marquardt on the historical cost basis for the five years ended 30th April, 1983, which has been extracted from the Accountants' Report in Appendix 2:

	Years ended 30th April		
	1979	1980	1981
Sales	£61,150	£65,155	£48,027
Cost of sales	(62,392)	(47,321)	(39,946)
Gross profit	8,758	8,834	9,245
Overheads	(5,404)	(5,457)	(5,539)
Other operating income	916	466	407
Operating profit	4,210	3,373	3,707
Interest receivable	149	370	510
Interest payable	(831)	(847)	(633)
Profit before taxation	3,587	2,866	3,233
Taxation	11,750	11,400	11,403
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	1,807	1,466	1,421
	1,714	2,754	

In the four years to 30th April, 1982, there was an overall decline in sales, arising partly from reduced US Government spending on airbreathing products and partly from a commercial decision by Marquardt to reduce its air launched weapons production. However, the impact on profits before taxation was reduced by improved profit margins and interest benefit from the positive cash flow of Marquardt. With the significant improvement in sales in the year ended 30th April, 1983, compared with the previous year, together with the holding of margins and the continued improvement in net interest receivable, profits before taxation increased by some 66 per cent. on those for the previous year.

THE ENLARGED GROUP

TERMS OF THE ACQUISITION OF MARQUARDT

Under an agreement made between CCI (the holder of the entire issued share capital of Marquardt) and ISC Electronics Inc. (a wholly owned US subsidiary of ISC) dated 12th July, 1983, CCI conditionally agreed to sell to ISC Electronics Inc. the whole of the issued and outstanding share capital of Marquardt. ISC has guaranteed the obligations of ISC Electronics Inc. under the agreement. The principal element of the consideration for the acquisition is the cash sum of \$43.5 million, of which \$39.5 million is payable to CCI on completion and \$4 million is payable to an Escrow Agent to be paid by such Agent to CCI (without interest) on the first anniversary of completion. The other element of the consideration is the issue to CCI by ISC of 600,000 new ordinary shares of \$0.10 each to be allotted credited as fully paid.

Mr. K. E. Woodgriff is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Marquardt and is a stockholder in CCI. He has agreed that, upon the acquisition of Marquardt, he will sever his connection with CCI and he has entered into a 5 year service contract with Marquardt, to take effect on completion of the acquisition, to continue to serve as its President and Chief Executive Officer. Under this contract, he will receive a payment of \$500,000 before 31st December, 1983. Mr. Woodgriff is currently the holder of 1,900 shares of common stock of CCI representing approximately 3 per cent. of the issued and outstanding share capital thereof. CCI has agreed to purchase these shares in exchange for the transfer to Mr. Woodgriff of the 600,000 new ordinary shares of ISC to be allotted to CCI under the acquisition agreement. To the extent that the value of the 1,900 CCI shares may be less than the value of these new ordinary shares, Mr. Woodgriff will have received a benefit which will have been given to him in consideration of his assistance in the formation of the Enlarged Group.

The acquisition agreement is conditional (*inter alia*) upon the implementation of the Offer or Sale referred to herein. Completion of the acquisition is expected to take place on 15th August, 1983. The agreement contains warranties and indemnities on the part of CCI as to the financial, trading and taxation position of Marquardt. In addition, CCI and its principal officers have covenanted not to compete with Marquardt for the five years following completion.

Further details of the agreement for the acquisition of Marquardt and the arrangements with Mr. Woodgriff are set out in paragraph 12 of Appendix 5.

BENEFITS OF THE ACQUISITION

The Directors believe that the acquisition of Marquardt will have the following benefits—

1. The acquisition will substantially increase the scale of operations in the USA and will result in a strengthened technology base. Moreover, Marquardt's product range is complementary to that of the Existing Group.
2. The expansion of US operations should enhance ISC's reputation internationally.
3. Marquardt's experience in developing business within the USA will be of value while at the same time the Existing Group's international marketing expertise can be of assistance in developing sales outside the USA for Marquardt's products.
4. Marquardt has a sound balance sheet, a good record of recent profit growth and cash generation and a strong management team. It is proposed that the present management will continue after the acquisition.
5. In the longer term there are significant benefits to be derived from a combination of the Existing Group's predominantly electronics technology with the aerospace and defence manufacturing capabilities of Marquardt.

PRO FORMA STATISTICS AT THE MINIMUM TENDER PRICE

The following pro forma figures illustrate the effect of the acquisition of Marquardt on the Existing Group. They are extracted from the unaudited pro forma statements set out in Appendix 3, which combine the results and net assets of the Existing Group for the year to 31st March, 1983 with those of Marquardt for the year to 30th April, 1983, as shown in each case by the respective Accountants' Reports. The number of shares used to calculate the pro forma combined earnings per share and combined net assets per share respectively is set out in Appendix 3.

Minimum tender price 125p
Earnings per share
Existing Group for the year ended 31st March, 1983 50.090 (6.0p)
pro forma combined 50.094 (6.2p)

Historic price earnings ratio
Existing Group
pro forma combined 20.8 times
Net assets per share
Existing Group as at 31st March, 1983 20.64 (4.2p)
pro forma combined 20.85 (5.0p)

Forecast gross dividend yield on the basis of the forecast total dividends of \$0.02 (and related tax credit) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1984 1.5 per cent.
To the extent that the striking price is higher than the minimum tender price, the pro forma combined earnings per share will increase, as illustrated in Appendix 3.

For the purpose of calculating earnings and net assets per share and dividend yield, dollar amounts have been translated to their sterling equivalents at the rate of \$1.51 = £1.00.

The above figures should be read in conjunction with the pro forma statements in Appendix 3.

THE OFFER FOR SALE

Of the 34,600,000 "A" ordinary shares now being offered for sale, 24,344,000 are new shares to be issued by ISC to raise, at the minimum tender price, \$22.7 million, after expenses, to finance the purchase of Marquardt. If such shares are subscribed at above the minimum tender price, the additional proceeds of the Offer for Sale will be used for the general working capital purposes of the Enlarged Group.

The balance of 10,356,000 "A" ordinary shares is being sold by six shareholders of ISC. Mr. Guerin is disposing of 8 million of these shares and three other directors of ISC or its subsidiaries are disposing of a total of 1,466,000 shares. Mr. Guerin is selling shares in order to reduce borrowings which were assumed or incurred by him in connection with the reconstruction which led to the establishment of the present group structure in October 1982. After the Offer for Sale, he will continue to have a beneficial interest in 21,200,944 ordinary shares which will represent 15.5 per cent. of all the shares in issue after the Offer for Sale. The three other directors are raising funds to meet personal tax liabilities, to repay borrowings or to settle other liabilities arising out of the same reconstruction. All the vendor shareholders, as well as the Directors of ISC who are not selling shares and Mr. Woodgriff, have undertaken not to sell any shares, or further shares, before 17th August, 1984 without the consent of Robert Fleming.

If it becomes apparent that the conditions precedent to completion of the agreement for the acquisition of Marquardt cannot or will not be satisfied and that the acquisition will not therefore be completed on 15th August, 1983, the Offer for Sale will be terminated and all application monies will be returned to applicants without interest, by post at the risk of the persons entitled thereto. Money to be returned will be posted by not later than 18th August, 1983.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors of ISC expect, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, to recommend total dividends of \$0.02 per share in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984. This is equivalent to \$0.04 per share prior to the scrip issue authorised on 5th August, 1983. A dividend has been declared of \$0.0225 per share for the period ended 31st March, 1983, payable to ordinary shareholders on the Register of the close of business on 12th July, 1983. Had the share capital of ISC existed as at 31st March, 1982 been in existence throughout the year ended on that date, the Directors would have recommended a dividend of \$0.0325 per share. All dividends are stated exclusive of the related tax credit.

It is expected that in future years interim and final dividends will be payable in January and August respectively. All dividends will be declared in dollars but will be paid in sterling unless shareholders elect to receive payment in dollars.

CURRENT TRADING AND PROSPECTS

The results both of the Existing Group for the year to 31st March, 1983 and of Marquardt for the year to 30th April, 1983 exceed the corresponding figures for the previous accounting periods. The Existing Group's sales increased to \$107.5 million (from \$75.8 million) and pre-tax profits to \$15.1 million (from \$5.3 million) while Marquardt's sales increased to \$65.8 million (from \$50.5 million) and pre-tax profits to \$5.6 million (from \$4.4 million). Furthermore the Existing Group's order book, which includes contracts spanning several years and new orders obtained in Europe and the Far East, stood at the record level of \$160 million at 31st March, 1983. Marquardt's order book at 30th April, 1983, similarly at a record level, was \$101 million.

The Directors of ISC believe that the acquisition of Marquardt will result in an enlarged group with considerable growth prospects both within the USA and elsewhere in the world. The Directors of ISC continue to look forward to the future with confidence.

By order of the Board
JAMES H. GUERIN
Executive Chairman

APPENDIX 1

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON ISC

The Directors,
International Signal & Control Group PLC,
17a Curzon Street,
London W1Y 7FE
and

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited,
8 Crosby Square,
London EC3A 6AN

1 Puddle Dock,
London EC4V 3PU

3rd August, 1983

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

Financial statement presentation
The foreign financial statements have been prepared in US dollars on the historical cost basis. All significant intra-company transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Contracts
Profit recognition on contracts is determined by reference to each production programme. A programme consists of all selected contracts for the manufacture or delivery of specific products or services. When additional contracts are subsequently added to a programme, the previous total estimated costs are increased accordingly. Related costs to complete the required number of units yet to be delivered are reallocated to include the new added units and overall programme profits are estimated. The amount of estimated profits recognised at each accounting date is determined by reference to the proportion of the costs incurred, equivalent units completed or labour hours up to that date, compared to the total estimated programme costs, equivalent units or labour hours. This method of accounting for contracts has the effect of equalising profit margins, including the impact of setting up and learning costs, over the whole period of the programme.

Estimated losses on programmes are provided in full as soon as they are identified. Sales are recorded as billings are made which is on a regular basis consistent with programme costs. Variations from contract specification and claims are recognised as additional sales when sufficient information is available to determine probable acceptance by the customer and the determination of a reasonable estimate of the additional sales.

Depreciation of fixed assets

Depreciation is provided based on the following estimated useful lives of assets using the straight-line method—

Plant, machinery and tooling	3 to 7 years
Transportation and office equipment	3 to 7 years
Leasedhold improvements	10 years

Leases
Finance leases, that is leases where rights approximating to ownership of the assets are vested in Existing Group companies, are recorded in the balance sheet as assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Costs on operating leases are charged against profits as they accrue.

Deferred charges
Deferred charges, which are included in the balance sheet with intangible fixed assets, consist principally of borrowing arrangement fees, marketing rights and assembly set up costs. Borrowing commitment fees are amortised over the term of the related debt. Marketing rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of five years or the life of the related marketing agreement. Assembly set up costs are amortised over the life of the related contract.

Deferred tax
Deferred taxation is provided to reflect all short term timing differences and of all other timing differences of material amount other than those which can be eliminated with reasonable probability to continue in the future.

Research and development costs
Research and development costs incurred for specific contracts are charged to contracts in progress. Other research and development costs are written off as incurred.

Foreign currency translation
Assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US dollars are translated into US dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Profits and losses on trading transactions not entered into in US dollars are translated at average rates of exchange for the accounting period. The functional currency of each of the Existing Group companies is considered to be US dollars. Accordingly, all exchange differences are dealt with in arriving at operating profit.

2. Sales
Sales comprise amounts billed (excluding advance contract deposits not represented by work performed to third parties in respect of equipment shipped for international sales and progress billings for US military sales).

For the years ended 31st March, 1981, 31st March, 1982 and 31st March, 1983, certain customers under common control accounted respectively for 49 per cent., 47 per cent. and 43 per cent. of sales. In each of the two previous years these customers did not account for more than 20 per cent. of sales. At 31st March, 1983, 50 per cent. of trade debts by value related to these customers. In addition, for the year ended 31st March, 1983, another customer accounted for 18 per cent. of sales.

3. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation
This is stated after charging the following:

	Years ended 31st March			
	1979	1980	1981	1982
Depreciation	204	217	400	488
Amortisation of deferred charges	145	187	246	317

International Signal & Control Group PLC

Name of company and country or state of incorporation	Description of shares held	Proportion of nominal value of issued shares held	Holding company
ISC Electronics Inc. (Delaware, USA)	Ordinary \$0.10 shares	100%	
International Signal & Control Corp. (Delaware, USA)	Ordinary \$0.10 shares	100%	Manufacturing
ISC London PLC (formerly ESTI London PLC) (England)	Ordinary \$0.10 shares Deferred 25p shares	48.5% 50.2%	Marketing and component sales
ISC Technologies Inc. (formerly ESS/ISC DISCO Inc.) (Delaware, USA)	Ordinary \$0.10 shares	100%	Export marketing
ISC Export Inc. (Delaware, USA)	Ordinary \$0.10 shares	100%	Export marketing

In order to maintain the security clearance with the US Defense Department, Electronics has granted voting control over the shares of Corp in favour of three persons approved by that Department who are also directors of Corp.

Stocks at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

Stocks	31st March, 1983
Finished goods	\$000
Raw materials	1,275

Current work in progress

Cost	Attributable profit	Less progress payments	Total
\$000	67,251	50,117	75,368
			75,368

Debtors at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

ISC	The Existing Group
\$000	\$000
Trade debtors	—
Due from related parties	60,151
Other debtors	2,178
	62,329
	62,329
	\$0.128

\$319,000 of the amount due from related parties represents balances due from Parent Enterprises, a company of which Mr. J. H. Guevin is the sole shareholder to a US subsidiary. The remainder of the balance refers to US taxation payments made by a US subsidiary on behalf of S. M. Pendell Inc (\$20,100) and C. H. Dryer (\$19,400).

Cash at 31st March, 1983 comprised the following:

ISC	The Existing Group
\$000	\$000
Cash at bank and in hand	75
Cash on deposit	14,785
	14,860
	16,248

Cash on deposit at 31st March, 1983 included \$14,749,000 held on interest bearing fixed deposit as security in respect of advance payment guarantees and performance bonds relating to certain contracts.

Creditors—amounts due within one year

Creditors due within one year at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

ISC	The Existing Group
\$000	\$000
Bank overdrafts	—
Long term loans—amounts due within one year (see note 14)	33
Trade creditors	1,945
Taxation and social security	63
Accruals	1,254
Dividend payable	1,254
Lease finance obligations	—
	5,265
	21,965

Included in the above figures for the Existing Group are amounts received at 31st March, 1983 of \$361,000.

Trade and social security comprises:

ISC	The Existing Group
\$000	\$000
UK corporations tax	1,663
US Federal and State taxes	1,629
Social security	41
	3,332
	3,834

Creditors of the Existing Group due after more than one year at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

ISC	Long term
Total	\$000
Current	\$000
Long term	\$000
Bank revolving credit facilities	165
Other long term debt	342
Lease finance obligations	4,112
	5,519
Amounts secured included above	3,948
	8,461
	2,307
Repayments of the long term portion of debt were due as follows:	
Between one and two years	3,181
Between two and five years	3,318
	3,519

The future minimum lease payments to which the Existing Group was committed at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

Years ending 31st March	Flameless	Operating leases	Notes	Operating leases	Years ended 30th April
1984	550	1,217	1979	\$000	\$000
1985	385	1,020	1980	3,000	3,000
1986	385	1,020	1981	3,000	3,000
1987	49	782	1982	3,000	3,000
1988	20	567	1983	3,000	3,000
1989 and after	1,258	—			
	1,083	5,693			
	948	5,693			

Deferred taxation

The deferred taxation assets of ISC and of the Existing Group at 31st March, 1983 arose as follows:

ISC	Full Existing potential liability
\$000	\$000
Short term timing differences	183
Other timing differences	78
Advance corporation tax recoverable	1,658
	1,831
(355)	(273)
	1,558

No deferred taxation has been provided on these earnings which it is intended should be permanently retained in the DIFC (see note 4).

Share capital

The authorized share capital of ISC at 31st March, 1983 comprised 75 million ordinary shares of \$0.10 each. The number of shares in issue at that date, all fully paid, amounted to 55,749,392. Following the 1-for-1 scrip issue, the number of shares in issue is 111,498,784.

Guarantees and other financial commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities of the Existing Group not otherwise provided for at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

Nature	Type of security	Amount	Notes	Amount
Advance payment guarantees	Bank deposits	12,000	350	12,000
Unsecured	Bank deposits	5,225	350	5,225
Performance bonds	Bank deposits	754	350	754
Unsecured	Bank deposits	5,628	350	5,628
Letters of credit	Bank deposits	1,028	350	1,028
		36,176		36,176

(b) Pension commitments

The pension plan covers substantially all full-time employees whose entitlement to benefits becomes vested after five years of service. The pension costs, which include amortisation of unfunded past service costs over a period of 20 years, are funded as they accrue. An actuarial valuation of the plan at 31st April, 1983, the measurement value being available, indicated that net assets available for benefits exceeded the actuarial present value of vested and unvested benefits.

CURRENT COST ACCOUNTS

The following summarizes the consolidated current cost profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 1983 and the consolidated current cost balance sheet at that date. No comparatives are given for the profit and loss account as the information is not readily available.

Accounting bases

Current cost accounts have been prepared for the Existing Group in accordance with the requirements of Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16. Fixed assets have been revalued by reference to appropriate US Department of Labor published indices with the exception of intangible fixed assets and investments which are valued at the amounts included in the historical cost accounts. The current cost operating adjustments have been calculated by the averaging method with reference to the appropriate US Department of Labor indices. In arriving at the cost of sales adjustments and in restating stocks to current replacement cost, only stocks of raw materials and finished goods have been included. Contract work in progress is included in monetary working capital.

Profit and loss account		Year ended 31st March, 1983	Year ended 30th April
Turnover		\$000	\$000
Operating profit shown in the historical accounts		107,450	107,450
Current cost operating adjustments		15,762	15,762
Current cost operating profit		12,201	12,201
Less: Depreciation		16,761	16,761
Less: Gearing adjustment		5,115	5,115
Current cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation		13,648	13,648
Extraordinary items		6,625	6,625
Extraordinary income after taxation		4,246	4,246
Extraordinary charges		—	—
Transferred to share premium account		4,246	4,246
		75	75
Current cost profit for the financial year attributable to equity shareholders		7,512	7,512
Dividends paid and proposed		(1,871)	(1,871)
Retained current cost profit for the financial year		6,641	

International Signal & Control Group PLC

PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF COMBINED NET ASSETS

	The Existing Group at 31st March, 1983	Marquardt et 30th April, 1983	Combined
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed assets:			
Tangible	3,715	44,793	48,508
Intangible	625	67	682
Investments and other non current	190	—	190
	4,530	44,860	49,390
Current assets:			
Stocks	2,125	—	2,125
Contract work in progress	14,354	46	14,350
Debtors	63,188	9,442	72,630
Deposits and prepayments with suppliers	20,167	1,876	22,043
Cash at bank, in hand and on deposit	16,245	3,688	19,934
	116,692	15,060	131,333
Creditors—amounts due within one year			
Advance contract deposits	(21,895)	(12,395)	(24,290)
Net current assets	70,275	2,685	72,960
Total assets less current liabilities	74,805	47,655	122,330
Creditors—amounts due after more than one year	(13,315)	(12,870)	(6,369)
Deferred taxation	279	—	279
Net assets	71,565	44,655	116,220
Net assets per share	54 cents	55 cents	55 cents
Net assets			

The pro forma statement of combined net assets comprises the summation of the consolidated net assets of the Existing Group at 31st March, 1983 and the net assets of Marquardt at 30th April, 1983.

The combined net assets of the Existing Group and Marquardt have been adjusted on the assumption that the estimated net proceeds of the Offer for Sale of new "A" ordinary shares amount to \$43.5 million and are used to acquire the entire issued share capital of Marquardt, and on the basis that the amount due to Marquardt from its former parent at 30th April, 1983 will have been waived before completion of the acquisition of Marquardt.

Net assets per share for the Existing Group at 31st March, 1983 are calculated on the basis of net assets of \$71,565,000 and shares in issue at that date, adjusted for the 1-for-1 scrip issue of 111.5 million. Combined net assets per share are calculated on the basis of combined net assets of \$116,220,000 and 136.4 million shares, being the number of shares in issue following the Offer for Sale.

APPENDIX 4

APPRAISERS' VALUATION

The Directors
International Signal & Control Group PLC,
17a Curzon Street,
London W1Y 7PE.
England

Gentlemen,

We have made an investigation and appraisal of the plant, property and equipment of The Marquardt Company ("Marquardt"). These assets were appraised by us in connection with the planned purchase by ISC Electronics Inc., your wholly owned United States subsidiary, of the entire issued share capital of Marquardt. The appraisal was made for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the fair market value of these assets as of April 30, 1983 in order to serve as a guide to financial reporting on the assets under the UK Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 14.

The term "fair market value" as used in this letter is defined as the estimated amount at which the property would exchange between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under compulsion to buy or sell, each having reasonable knowledge of all relevant facts, with equity to both, and with each buyer and seller contemplating retention of the property for continuing use in an operating business enterprise.

The property appraisal consists of fixed buildings and improvements, plant and equipment (including office furniture), fixtures and vehicles associated with a going concern. Supplies, materials on hand, and all other assets of a current nature and intangible assets, if any, are not included in this report. The assets described above are those reported to us as the property of Marquardt.

Marquardt's facility is located in Van Nuys, California in the Los Angeles Basin. The manufacturing plant is located on 46.3 acres of land and comprises approximately 480,000 square feet of buildings.

In arriving at our opinion of value, we inspected the plant, property and equipment, investigated local market conditions, interviewed members of Marquardt's management and work force, and took into account other relevant matters, including financial information provided by Marquardt and other pertinent industry data, in forming our conclusion. We have not carried out a structural survey of the assets appraised and no allowance is made for expenditure which such a survey may reveal is required.

It is our opinion, based on the investigation and analysis outlined above, that the fair market value of the property appraised, as of April 30, 1983, is FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$50,000,000). This amount is distributed as follows:

The Marquardt Company	
Summary of Fair Market Value	
Asset Classification	Fair Market Value
Land	18,370,000
Buildings and Improvements	9,885,000
Plant and Equipment	35,735,000
Grand Total	50,000,000

We have made no investigation of and assume no responsibility for the title to or any liabilities against the property appraised.

This letter may be disseminated to the public through advertising, public relations, news or any other means of communication without prior written consent and approval of The American Appraisal Company.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AMERICAN APPRAISAL COMPANY

By M G Kooper
Vice President

APPENDIX 5

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Share capital of ISC

The following table shows the authorised and issued share capital after the Offer for Sale:

Authorised	Issued or to be issued fully paid or credited as fully paid
16,000,000	in ordinary shares of \$0.10 each
	10,137,778
	in "A" ordinary shares of \$0.10 each
	3,460,000

Notes:

(i) ISC was incorporated on 7th September, 1982, with an authorised share capital of 100,000,000 ordinary shares of \$1.00 each of which 2 shares were issued for cash at \$1. On 9th September, 1982, each ordinary share of \$1.00 was sub-divided into 10 ordinary shares of \$0.10 each and 95,000,000 of such shares, which were then unissued, were cancelled resulting in an authorised share capital of \$7,500,000. On 21st September, 1982, 14,100,000 ordinary shares were issued, credited as fully paid, as consideration for the acquisition of a majority interest in ISC Electronics Inc. ("Electronics") from Mr J H Guerin pursuant to an offer for sale of 100,000,000 "A" ordinary shares of ISC made in October, 1982 at a price of 150p per share, all of which were allotted at that price. After completion of that offer for sale, 36,257,026 ordinary shares were issued, credited as fully paid, as consideration for the acquisition of the balance of the issued share capital of Electronics and 12,450,000 ordinary shares were issued, credited as fully paid, as consideration for the acquisition of the whole of the issued share capital of ISC London PLC ("ISC-L") not then owned by ISC or its subsidiaries.

(ii) On 31st March, 1983, the date to which the latest audited accounts of ISC were made up, ISC had an authorised share capital of \$7,500,000 divided into 75 million ordinary shares of \$0.10 each of which 55,748,200 were issued fully paid or credited as fully paid.

(iii) On 8th August, 1983, the authorised share capital was increased to \$16,000,000, divided into 125,000,000 ordinary shares and 34,600,000 "A" ordinary shares of which, following a 1-for-1 scrip issue, 101,537,784 ordinary shares and 10,256,000 "A" ordinary shares were issued fully paid or credited as fully paid.

(iv) ISC will issue 24,344,000 new "A" ordinary shares fully paid pursuant to this Offer for Sale.

(v) Upon completion of the acquisition of Marquardt, ISC will issue 600,000 ordinary shares credited as fully paid to CCI, being part of the consideration for the acquisition of Marquardt.

(b) Share Capital of Marquardt

Marquardt was incorporated in the state of Delaware, USA, on 28th April, 1974. The share capital of Marquardt is as follows:

Authorised	Lapsed
100,000	in shares of common stock of \$100 per value

(c) "A" ordinary shares

After 17th February, 1984 the "A" ordinary shares of \$0.10 each of ISC will rank pari passu with the ordinary shares in the capital of ISC and will therefore be redesignated as ordinary shares. Share certificates for "A" ordinary shares will remain valid after 17th February, 1984 but will be exchanged, without charge, for certificates referring to ordinary shares upon application to ISC's Registrars by holders of those shares. All certificates issued after 17th February, 1984 in respect of transfers of former "A" ordinary shares will refer to ordinary shares.

(d) SUBSIDIARIES

ISC has the following subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned:

Date of incorporation	Country or state of incorporation	Issued capital	Business
14th August, 1979	England	\$4,681,250	Marketing and component sales
27th August, 1982	Delaware, USA	\$437,617.10	Holding company
1st January, 1971	Delaware, USA	\$422,932.40	Manufacturing
14th July, 1976	Delaware, USA	\$1,500	Export marketing
8th November, 1982	Delaware, USA	\$4,000	Export marketing

Marquardt has one subsidiary, Marquardt International Sales Company, which was incorporated in the state of Delaware, USA, on 14th January, 1983. It has an authorised share capital of \$100,000 divided into 1,000 shares of common stock of \$100 each of which 25 such shares have been issued for cash, payment for which remains outstanding.

(e) DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS AND OTHER INTERESTS

(i) The Directors of ISC had, or will have, ignoring "A" ordinary shares for which Mr Hartley and Mr Woodgriff, who intend to apply for such shares, may successfully apply under this Offer for Sale, the following beneficial interests in the share capital of ISC, all of which are interests in ordinary shares of ISC:

Before	After scrip issue and Offer for Sale
14,930,473	21,200,944
\$22,000	1,440,000
ml	ml
100,020	200,046
7,500	13,000
680,000	600,000
300,000	600,000

Before the scrip issue Mr. Guerin had a non-beneficial interest in 900,000 ordinary shares. After the scrip issue and the Offer for Sale, Mr. Guerin will have a non-beneficial interest in 1,400,000 ordinary shares, being shares in the share capital of any subsidiary of ISC or Marquardt or its subsidiary.

(ii) No Director of ISC has or will, on completion of this Offer for Sale, have any interest, beneficial or otherwise, in the share capital of any subsidiary of ISC or Marquardt or its subsidiary.

(iii) Mr C H Dreyer and Mr J H Guerin are partners in ISC Associates which is the landlord under the leases of the premises at 3000 Hempstead Road, Lancaster, PA, USA, and of the hangar at Lancaster Airport, particulars of which are set out in paragraph 6 below. Save as disclosed herein, no Director of ISC has:

(iv) any beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which, since 31st March, 1983 have been or are proposed to be acquired, disposed of by or leased to ISC or any of its subsidiaries or Marquardt or its subsidiary.

(v) a material interest in any subsisting contract or arrangement entered into by ISC or any of its subsidiaries or Marquardt or its subsidiary which is or will be significant in relation to the business of ISC, its subsidiaries and Marquardt and its subsidiary taken as a whole.

(vi) The following are details of the service agreements between Directors of ISC and ISC or its subsidiaries together with the current annual remuneration payable thereunder:

	Commerce-	Expiry	Nature of	Annual
	ment date	date	employment	remuneration
J. H. Guerin ..	11.11.82	31.10.85	Electronics Chairman and	\$162,000
C. H. Dreyer ..	1.11.82	31.10.85	Electronics Vice-President and	\$117,000
J. G. Hartley ..	1.11.82	31.10.85	ISCL Managing Director	\$56,000
S. M. Pindell Jnr ..	1.11.82	31.10.85	Tech President	\$140,000
J. H. Zilligan ..	1.11.82	31.10.85	Electronics Chief Financial Officer	\$127,000

Arnoux eases clear after Piquet falters

From John Blundell, Hockenheim

Rene Arnoux gave Ferrari their third victory of the season yesterday when he ran out a comfortable winner of the German Grand Prix 76 seconds ahead of the Alfa Romeo of Andrea de Cesaris and one and three-quarter minutes in front of the Brabham-BMW of Ricardo Patrese. Both De Cesaris and Patrese were scoring their first championship points of what until now had proved to be a frustrating year.

Arnoux had looked a winner most of the way, having taken over the lead from Patrick Tambay, his team partner, on the second lap, but the finishing margin could have been a lot tighter with the scheduled mid-race refuelling stops completed. Arnoux held a 15-second lead over Nelson Piquet's Brabham but the Brazilian quickly set about reducing the advantage.

With just five of the 45 laps to go he was less than six seconds behind and still closing. Then the lead stabilized as Piquet ran into traffic problems and on lap 43 the Brabhams suddenly slowed and burst into flames and Piquet parked off the course with a broken front wishbone, ending his championship challenge.

The rules state that cars may only be "pushed" backwards in the pit lane.

This time Keke Rosberg's hard charge on behalf of the Saudia Williams team was spoiled by handling problems and after a pit stop he could only finish 11th.

Next Sunday's battle will be resumed on the Oescircuito where a similar series of turbo domination can be expected.

RESULTS: 1. A. Arnoux (Ferrari) 45 laps, 1m 27m 10.31sec; 2. G. Lauda (Alfa Romeo) 1m 28.57s; 3. A. de Cesaris (Brabham-BMW) 1m 32.12s; 4. R. Patrese (Ferrari) 1m 22.11.69s; 5. J. Watson (GBR) Marlboro-McLaren Ford; 6. J. Massé (Ferrari) 1m 23.11.71s; 7. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 8. J. F. Massé (Ferrari) 1m 24.11.71s; 9. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 44 laps; 10. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 25.11.71s; 11. K. Rosberg (Williams) 44 laps; 12. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 13. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 14. S. Lauda (Aust) and Lettice 11s; 15. A. Aburto (GBR) 1m 26.11.71s; 16. J. Watson (GBR) 1m 27.11.71s; 17. N. Piquet (Brabham) 1m 28.11.71s; 18. P. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 29.11.71s; 19. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 30.11.71s; 20. J. Watson (GBR) 1m 31.11.71s; 21. K. Rosberg (GBR) 1m 32.11.71s; 22. A. Watson (GBR) 1m 33.11.71s; 23. J. Cheever (USA) 1m 34.11.71s; 24. S. Lauda (Aust) and Lettice 11s; 25. A. Aburto (GBR) 1m 35.11.71s; 26. J. Watson (GBR) 1m 36.11.71s; 27. N. Piquet (Brabham) 1m 37.11.71s; 28. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 29. S. Lauda (Aust) and Lettice 11s; 30. A. Aburto (GBR) 1m 38.11.71s; 31. N. Piquet (Brabham) 1m 39.11.71s; 32. J. Watson (GBR) 1m 40.11.71s; 33. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 41.11.71s; 34. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 35. J. Watson (GBR) 1m 42.11.71s; 36. N. Piquet (Brabham) 1m 43.11.71s; 37. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 44.11.71s; 38. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 39. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 45.11.71s; 40. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 46.11.71s; 41. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 42. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 47.11.71s; 43. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 48.11.71s; 44. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 45. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 49.11.71s; 46. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 50.11.71s; 47. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 48. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 51.11.71s; 49. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 52.11.71s; 50. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 51. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 53.11.71s; 52. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 54.11.71s; 53. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 54. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 55.11.71s; 55. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 56.11.71s; 56. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 57. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 57.11.71s; 58. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 58.11.71s; 59. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 60. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 59.11.71s; 61. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 60.11.71s; 62. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 63. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 61.11.71s; 64. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 62.11.71s; 65. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 66. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 63.11.71s; 67. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 64.11.71s; 68. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 69. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 65.11.71s; 70. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 66.11.71s; 71. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 72. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 67.11.71s; 73. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 68.11.71s; 74. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 75. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 69.11.71s; 76. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 70.11.71s; 77. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 78. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 71.11.71s; 79. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 72.11.71s; 80. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 81. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 73.11.71s; 82. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 74.11.71s; 83. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 84. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 75.11.71s; 85. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 76.11.71s; 86. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 87. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 77.11.71s; 88. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 78.11.71s; 89. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 90. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 79.11.71s; 91. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 80.11.71s; 92. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 93. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 81.11.71s; 94. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 82.11.71s; 95. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 96. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 83.11.71s; 97. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 84.11.71s; 98. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 99. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 85.11.71s; 100. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 86.11.71s; 101. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 102. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 87.11.71s; 103. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 88.11.71s; 104. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 105. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 89.11.71s; 106. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 90.11.71s; 107. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 108. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 91.11.71s; 109. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 92.11.71s; 110. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 111. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 93.11.71s; 112. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 94.11.71s; 113. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 114. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 95.11.71s; 115. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 96.11.71s; 116. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 117. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 97.11.71s; 118. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 98.11.71s; 119. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 120. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 99.11.71s; 121. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 100.11.71s; 122. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 123. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 101.11.71s; 124. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 102.11.71s; 125. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 126. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 103.11.71s; 127. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 104.11.71s; 128. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 129. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 105.11.71s; 130. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 106.11.71s; 131. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 132. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 107.11.71s; 133. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 108.11.71s; 134. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 135. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 109.11.71s; 136. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 110.11.71s; 137. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 138. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 111.11.71s; 139. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 112.11.71s; 140. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 141. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 113.11.71s; 142. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 114.11.71s; 143. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 144. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 115.11.71s; 145. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 116.11.71s; 146. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 147. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 117.11.71s; 148. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 118.11.71s; 149. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 150. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 119.11.71s; 151. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 120.11.71s; 152. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 153. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 121.11.71s; 154. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 122.11.71s; 155. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 156. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 123.11.71s; 157. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 124.11.71s; 158. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 159. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 125.11.71s; 160. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 126.11.71s; 161. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 162. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 127.11.71s; 163. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 128.11.71s; 164. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 165. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 129.11.71s; 166. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 130.11.71s; 167. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 168. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 131.11.71s; 169. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 132.11.71s; 170. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 171. A. Tambay (Ferrari) 1m 133.11.71s; 172. J. Cecotto (Vian) 1m 134.11.71s; 173. D. H. Surer (Switz) Arrows-Ford 44 laps; 174. A. 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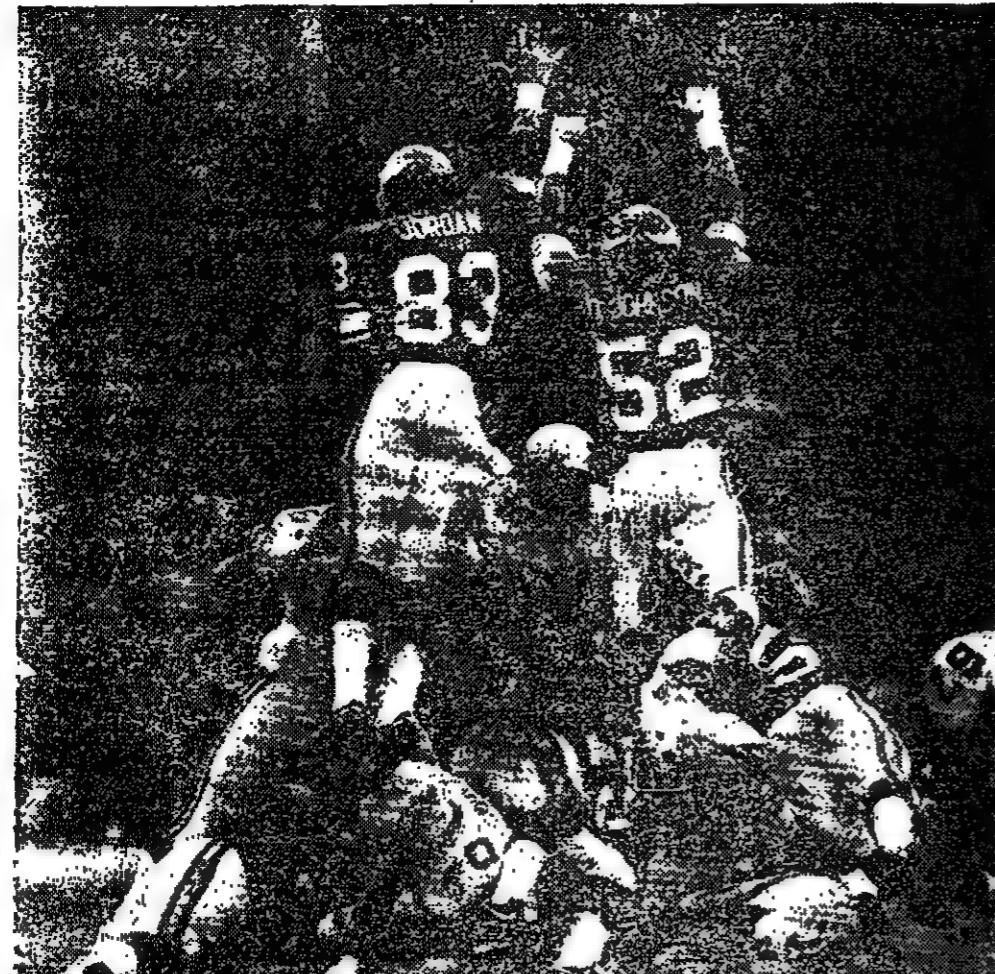
Mrs Greene defers to her husband at the finish

By Jenny MacArthur

Lucinda Greene, the world three-day event champion, riding Beagle Bay, was pushed into second place at the first Gâtcombe Park Horse Trials, sponsored by Croft Original, when her husband, David, won the £750 first prize by the closest margin possible in a horse trial. The first two horses are owned by S Direct Mail.

The Greenes and Horst Kasten, the West German rider, on Mandarin, all ended the day on 53 penalty points. Kasten's time was the slowest, relegating him to third place, but the Greenes finished in exactly the same time. The judges had to go back to their dressage scores and count the number of good marks to settle the issue. David's 447 gave him one more than Lucinda. There was no doubt in the success of the first Gâtcombe Park horse trials. Twenty five thousand people came to watch - a figure which was slightly less than anticipated.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL



Minnesota's Randy Clark (No 64) has no place to go and people to meet at Wembley. (Photograph by Chris Cole)

Wembley tastes the real thing

By Robert Pryce

Minnesota Vikings.....28

St Louis Cardinals.....10

Vince Lombardi may be dead, but his spirit still roams the National Football League, it seems. On Saturday it visited Wembley.

Lombardi's Green Bay Packers were the last great team of the era in which professional football was just becoming accepted as the extraordinarily popular mass entertainment it remains today. His consuming passion for his team and his obsessive desire for its perfection were widely celebrated at the time but, 15 years later, after a season disrupted by a players' strike and a scandal over widespread cocaine abuse, they seem a relic of a more certain and uniform age.

The core of his philosophy he expressed in a phrase he may or

may not have borrowed from an John Wayne film: "Winning isn't the most important thing. It's the only thing."

Before the game I asked Bud Grant, the Minnesota coach, what his priorities were. He fixed me with a stare of above the length and breadth of the earth. "Winning. You come to win," he said firmly.

The only thing was accomplished. Minnesota won this pre-season exhibition game, 28-10, before a

crowd mainly first-string players. Minnesota built an 18-1 first-half lead. Kramer threw two touchdown passes in the second quarter then watched the rest of the game from the bench. Rufus Bell, a little corner back, provided the most spectacular moment of the game when he ran a punt back 76 yards for a last-quarter touchdown.

Even Bud Grant seemed a little.

"Everything was impressive," he said. "Including God Save the Queen. That's a nice song." The spirit of Vince Lombardi must have split at half-time.

They left their lead with the

considerable bite of Randy Holtway, who kept popping through the defensive line to break down the quarterback. He scored four times in the third quarter alone, celebrating each tackle with a whoop and a dance.

The players, welcomed with a mixture of awe ("150 men fighting for their lives," the Evening Standard had promised) and condescension ("rugby players consider them mucky-pandy," BBC television news had reported) by the media, had demonstrated to a very English pitch invasion. "At first I was nervous," Cardinal Dan Dierdon (6ft 3in, 20 stones) said.

Then they shook our hands and thanked us."

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IN BRIEF

Pentathlon double win for Soviet union

Warendorf, West Germany. The Soviet Union claimed the double triumph in the World Modern Pentathlon Championships on Saturday when they clinched victory in both the individual and team events.

Anatoly Starostin, 23, the 1980 Moscow Olympic Modern Pentathlon gold medalist and world champion runner-up in 1978, 81 and 82, finally claimed the individual title. The champion, Daniele Masi, of Italy, was absent from the event.

Starostin had to come from fourth place in the individual standards to overhaul the leader, Paul Four, of France.

RESULTS: Final standings: Individuals: 1. A Starostin (Soviet Union) 10,000; 2. J Sivkov (USSR) 9,500; 3. F Four (France) 8,500; 4. R Phillips (GB) 5,247; Team: USSR 16,041; 2. Hungary 15,987; 3. France 15,751; 4. West Germany 15,554; 5. Poland 15,553; 6. United States 15,550; 7. Britain 15,752; 8. Czechoslovakia 13,152.

It was Evans's third match of the day, with a fourth to come. He had already played his singles semi-final and his doubles semi-final, about four and a half hours of effort and concentration in the sun. Hill, on the other hand, had played only his singles semi-final, and was the fresher player.

Evans made no excuses. He knows and respects Hill too much for that. In a match played in exemplary spirit, Hill maintained a fine line and length that rarely wavered. After a steady start, Hill could maintain his lead, and therefore of the match, and at the odd moments of danger he was well able to look after himself.

In the morning, during which the Red Arrows tore to and fro overhead, Hill had a headache that affected his power of focusing. But in spite of much shading of the eyes and peering down the green, he beat John McVicar 21-5 - testimony to his instinctive skill, not to mention, as someone said, a good memory.

There was consolation for Evans in the evening when he finished on the winning side in the triples final, along with two other England players, Tom Armstrong and David Crook.

RESULTS: Singles: Semi-final round: R Hill (Aberconwy) 21, J McVicar (Bunham-on-Sea) 5; J Evans (Tortworth) 21, W Cheshire (Alesford) 10; T Armstrong 10, D Crook (Home Head) 10; T Armstrong 10, D Taylor (Home Head) 10; M Newman (Reaching) 10, K Hughes (Unattached) 15. Triples: Final: J Evans (Tortworth) 21, W Cheshire (Alesford) 10; D Crook (Home Head) 10, J McVicar (Bunham-on-Sea) 5. I Record 10.

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HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career training

Keep up your education

EDUCATION need not stop with employment. Mature students may need great persistence to overcome social and economic hurdles. But a job in industry, even with a medium or small employer, does not slam the door to obtaining higher academic qualifications.

Mr. Frank Nickols, aged 32, an engineer who starts a three-year PhD course at Southampton University this autumn has proved that it is possible to combine academic and practical disciplines. Mr Nickols is at present not only involved in designing and building advanced robots but also in marketing them.

He believes that a PhD in image processing will help do his job better, and also that the title "doctor" is important in giving him, and the products he designs, "an edge". Accordingly, he has persuaded his employers, A.M.F. Legg, a medium-sized company manufacturing automated equipment for the tobacco industry, to sponsor him through his PhD.

Evidence of past practical achievements was a strong factor in influencing A.M.F. Legg's decision. Although the company is deeply committed to training apprentices, it cannot afford to employ pure scientists. This policy suits Mr Nickols, who has always had a passionate interest in making machines and systems work, as well as in designing them.

In fact, a strong-minded reluctance to specialize in theory to the exclusion of practice, or in electronics to the exclusion of mechanics in engineering had been continuing throughout Mr Nickols's career. It also led him into

Even though the hurdles are high, getting an advance degree while you work is possible. Patricia Tisdall talks to an engineer who fought the odds

microprocessors and led him to electronics. "I knew then that mechanical engineering wasn't enough. I would have to learn electronics to design and build the controls for such machines."

He looked at day release schemes, but decided that a year full-time study was needed, even though Lucas, which was in the depths of the recession in 1981, was unable to help. Despite the fact that he was supporting a wife and two young children, he decided to go ahead with an MSc in Electronics at Cranfield. This was financed with aid from the Manpower Services Commission, granted on the understanding that he would not return to Lucas.

"It wasn't a difficult decision," he says. "You can stay in your job and you've got the security. But if you look at it in the medium to long term, you'll see that you'll lose your attractiveness to employers if you don't keep up with technology."

More important was to get Cranfield to let him do his MSc by research. Here the communication skills he learned in the Air Force came in handy. "I planned the project in my mind first. Then I sketched out the plan before I went to see my tutor. After that it was a matter of getting the tool-maker on my side and organizing a budget." The MSc project led him last autumn to his present job at A.M.F. Legg and so to image processing and, he hopes, to his doctorate.

Has he any regrets about the route he has taken to get there? There has been financial strain on his wife and family, but on balance he is happy he made the choices he did.

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EDUCATIONAL CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Higher Education

Umm Al-Qura University UMM AL-QURA UNIVERSITY MASTER PLAN ABDIYAH, MAKKAH AL-MUKARRAMAH

Request for prequalification of planning, architectural design and engineering local and international firms, for the international competition aiming at the development of a comprehensive master plan, the architectural, the structural, the mechanical, the electrical and other energy, environmental control, and landscaping design; complete tender documentation, and the site supervisor for the Umm Al-Qura University: men and women's campuses etc.

AVIATION, MAAKHAH AL-MUKARRAMAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

PREQUALIFICATIONS SUBMISSION:

Prequalifications shall include but not be limited to:

A.01. The organizational structure of the firm (in case of group participation and/or co-operation, legally authorized certificate must be submitted).

A.02. Registration to perform consulting services in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

A.03. The firm and its activities, carried out in The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, shall be limited to the area and by-type in Saudi Arabia.

A.04. Each and every communication, correspondence, and document shall be in Arabic and English.

A.05. Management and part-division of the firm.

A.06. In case of group participation and/or co-operation, the application for entering this competition filled by duly registered applicants must indicate the Group Leader who - and eventual reorganization or re-valuation - will be appointed sole representative.

A.07. Name and complete address (including major) of each and every partner responsible staff member of the firm.

A.08. Work experience in the field within the past ten years (local and international).

A.09. Bank references (local and international).

A.10. The application for entering this competition must include documentation on formal paper certifying, in ink, the truth of the submitted material.

A.11. In case of foreign consulting firms, a certified identification of the Saudi counterpart firm must be submitted.

A.12. Samples of work performed by the firm (local and international) in the past five years.

A.13. Financial status of the firm within the past ten years.

A.14. Bank references (local and international).

A.15. The application for entering this competition must include documentation on formal paper certifying, in ink, the truth of the submitted material.

A.16. In case of foreign consulting firms, a certified identification of the Saudi counterpart firm must be submitted.

A.17. Samples of work performed by the firm (local and international) in the past five years.

B. APPLICATION FORMS:

Applications for entering this competition must be certified authentically and submitted to copies of either L101-44 (010-2717) and L101-44 (010-4259) letterhead, addressed to:

Mastership Competition, Ptman, Umm Al-Qura University, P.O. Box 715, Al-Khijrah, Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Mastership Competition, Ptman, Umm Al-Qura University, P.O. Box 715, Al-Khijrah, Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

C. DEADLINE OF SUBMISSION:

C.1. Applications for entries (prequalification) as requested starting from Tuesday 08/01/83 to 10/01/83 (09.00 hours) on Friday 06/02/83 (14.00 hours) Regime of Saudi Arabia.

C.2. Applications submitted, other than prequalification or by special delivery, the above classification apply.

C.3. Master Plan Department, Umm Al-Qura University will be glad to accept any application concerning this subject matter.

C.4. Master Plan Department, Umm Al-Qura University will acknowledge the receipt of all submitted application material.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 *Ceefax AM*. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 *Breakfast Time*. Introduced by Frank Bough and Sue Cook. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with heading news, quarter-hour regional news, traffic and weather at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit and family finance between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.16 and 7.30; review of the papers at 7.32 and 8.22; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45, and food and cooking hints between 8.45 and 9.00. The guest is composer Henry Mancini.

9.00 *Hey Look ... That's Me!* Chris Harris is at the annual meeting of the Beaumont Cycle Speedway Club, which trampolining and meets children from St Thomas' School for the Deaf. Basingstoke 9.25 Jackanory. Rula Lenska reads *The Winged Hussar*, a Polish folk tale (r) 9.40 *The Wombles* (r). 9.45 *Why Don't You?* Ideas from Belfast for young people with time on their hands (r) 10.10 *Closedown*.

1.00 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Vivien Creager. The weather details come from Michael Fish 1.27. Regional news London and Scotland. Local reports followed by news headlines with subtitles (1.30) *Check-a-Block*. A *See-Saw* programme for the very young (r) 1.45. Cartoon: *Bear Bear* in The Prospecting Bear 1.55 *Cusden on Avon*, Richard Cusden travels from Pawsey to Amesbury.

2.25 *The First World Athletic Championships* from Helsinki, introduced by Desmond Lynam. Coverage of three finals - the Men's triple jump (at 4.00); the Women's 100 metres (5.50); and the Men's 100 metres (6.00) plus the heats in other competitions (continued on this channel at 6.50 with highlights of the day's events following the 9.00 news).

6.10 *News with Moira Stuart* 6.30 South East at Six.

6.50 *The First World Athletics Championships* from Helsinki, introduced by Desmond Lynam.

7.20 *Matt Houston: A Novel Way* Di. A renowned authoress is murdered at a crime-writer's conference. The millionaire detective discovers she had many enemies, several of whom were staying at the same hotel the night she died.

8.10 *Panorama: The Open Scandal*. A repeat showing of Tom Mangold's investigations into the drug that was falsely claimed to be a cure for arthritis. His investigations reveal that details of the adverse side effects that emerged from using the drug were suppressed by the manufacturers (r).

9.00 *News with John Humphrys* followed by *The First World Athletic Championships*. Highlights of the day's three finals.

9.40 *Film: The Salled of Cable Hogue* (1970) starring Jason Robards and Stella Stevens. Comedy western about a prospector who is left to die in the desert by his crooked partners. In his struggle to survive he discovers a water hole which he develops and makes himself a rich man - but with revenge still in his soul. Directed by Sam Peckinpah. 1.10 *News headlines and weather*.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and Martin Watwright. News from Lynda Berry at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.50; sport at 6.45 and 7.45; highlights of Diana Dors's diet at 7.10; pop video at 7.35; star romance at 8.05; exercises with Mad Lizzie 8.30, and from 9.00 *Rodney Rat* in Edinburgh.

JTV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news headlines* followed by *Sesame Street* in which the Muppets impart learning without seeming to. 10.25 *Friends of My Friends*. A day in the life of two Pakistani children from the Hindu-Kush region. 10.50 *Little House on the Prairie*. Part two of *There's No Place Home* (r).

12.00 *We'll Tell You a Story*. Christopher Lippincott with a story, a song and a rhyme for the very young (r). 12.30 *The Grotto*. The advantages of bugs investigated by Brian Truman.

1.00 *News with Carol Barnes*. 1.20 *Thames news from Robin Houston*. 1.30 *The Chisholms*. Western pioneer saga starring Rosemary Harris and Ben Murphy.

2.30 *The World Athletics Championships* from the Olympic Stadium, Helsinki, introduced by Dickie Davies. Coverage of the semi-final heats in the 400 metres hurdles and the start of the women's seven event. Heptathlon in which Britain's Judy Livermore is competing.

4.00 *We'll Tell You a Story*. 4.15 *Carpet Victoria and Her Friends in the Lift*. 4.20 *A Musical World*. Children from the Look High School, Staffordshire, perform a musical exploration of the Staffordshire Moorlands.

4.50 *The World Athletics*. Coverage of the triple jump final and the finals of the men's and women's 100 metres.

6.15 *News 6.30 Thames news*. 7.00 *The Krypton Factor*. Heat seven and four more hopefuls compete for a place in the semi-final of the brain and brawn competition. Introduced by Gordon Burns.

7.30 *Coronation Street*. Bert Tisley has been found and wife Ivy sets off to collect him.

8.00 *The Starlight Ballroom*. A 1940s variety show in the guise of a musical play. With Alvin Stardust as the Big Band leader-host of a radio spectacular. Also starring Lynsey de Paul.

8.30 *World in Action: Colonel Rauff's Refuge*. A documentary that exposes Nazi SS Colonel Walter Rauff in his Santiago, Chile, hideout. (see *Choice*).

9.00 *Minder: Poetic Justice – Inuit?* By a quirk of chance Arthur is selected for jury service. In his absence Terry is in charge of the Aladdin's Cave lock-up. Starring Dennis Waterman and George Cole (r).

10.00 *News*.

10.30 *Look Familiar*. Denis Norden reminisces about the show business stars of the Thirties and Forties with guests Bill Owen, Eartha Kitt and Larry Grayson.

11.00 *Film: The Abominable Dr Phibes* (1971) starring Vincent Price. Special horror about a disfigured musician who carries out a vendetta against the surgical team who he believes were responsible for the death of his wife. Directed by Robert Fuest.

12.40 *Night Thoughts* from the Rev Dr Kenneth Great.



Xie Fang and Cao Yindi in Two Stage Sisters: Channel 4. 10.30pm

BBC 2

6.05 *Open University: Coal Power 6.30 Against the Public Interest* 6.55 *Complex Numbers*. 7.20 *Learning from the Future: 7.45 Britain: Granary for the Roman Empire*. Closedown at 8.10.

10.30 *Play School*. For the under fives, presented by Sarah Long and Don Spencer. The story is *Mr Toppidope's New Hat*, by Phyllis Pearce. Closedown at 10.55.

4.15 *Play School*. See above.

5.00 *The Red Hand Gang*. Part four and the gang frighten the kidnappers by pretending to be ghosts (r).

5.35 *Topper: Vintage Fibres*. American teenagers visit about a pair of ghosts who return to haunt their earthly home in the company of a disreputable dog.

6.00 *The Englishwoman and the Horse*. A documentary that illustrates the affection females have for their four-legged friends (r).

5.55 *Six Fifty*: Guests Omer Sharif and Patricia Hodge explain why they like to spend their summers in Sussex. Both are appearing in the Chichester Festival, with the added bonus of Mr Sharif having Goodwood racecourse on the doorstep.

7.30 *News headlines with subtitles*.

7.35 *A Moment to Talk*. The fifth in the series that explores on conversationalists to agricultural workers from farms around Northleach, Gloucestershire.

7.50 *O.E.D. – Old Wives' Tales*. With Professor Noel Rauff as he scours the Cotswolds listening to tales grandmothers used to tell (r). (see *Choice*).

8.20 *The Paul Daniels Magic Show*. His guests are illusionist, Hans Moretti and comical magician, Johnny Paul (r).

9.00 *Call My Bluff*, Liza Goddard and Russell Harty assist Arthur Marshall while Frank Muir has the assistance of Sue Arnold and Nigel Hawthorne.

9.30 *One Man and His Dog*. The Irish host features Arthur, Marmalade, Ronnie Kinrade and Denis Birchall (r).

10.10 *Motives*. Dr Anthony Clare in conversation with Petula Clark.

10.30 *Ear to the Ground*. Current affairs for young adults. Tonight's items include a visit to the Young Socialists' Summer Camp; problems met by disabled students; computer art; and singer, Tracey.

10.50 *Newsnight*. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.

11.40 *Open University: Halogenes and Noble Gases* 12.05 *Colour Television* (1) 12.30 *Maths Methods* - Line Integrals. Ends at approximately 1.00. Closedown.

● One of the most notorious of the war criminals still free has been flushed from South American woodwork by *World in Action*.

COLONEL RAUFF'S REFUGE (ITV 8.30pm) traces the career of the man who masterminded the murder of almost a quarter of a million men, women and children with his specially constructed mobile gas chambers. Walter Rauff has been living in the life of a well-to-do retired businessman in a select suburb of Santiago, the capital of Chile, since he was the subject of an abhorrent extradition request by the West German government 20 years ago. *World in Action*, with unpublished documents being plotted to night, is the Q.E.D. of *WIVES*.

TALES (BBC 2 7.50pm) in which Professor Noel Rauff wanders the Cotswolds testing the truth behind country stories. Surprisingly, a fair number stand up to modern scientific examination but, predictably, most of them are proved to be nonsense. Either way, Professor Rauff's investigations make for a most enjoyable half-hour.

● Another welcome repeat is *John*.

CHOICE

the military dictatorship. Rauff has been secretly filmed by *World in Action* and briefly interviewed, but for the four weeks the cameras were camped outside his home. Rauff emerged only twice.

● One of the more deserving cases in this season of repeats is *tonight's Q.E.D.: OLD WIVES'*.

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● Another welcome repeat is *John*.

ARDEN'S GILES COOPER AWARD-WINNING PLAY: THE OLD MAN SLEEPS ALONE (Radio 4 8.10pm)

which was commissioned by the BBC as part of their 50th anniversary celebrations. The play, set in the 12th century, concerns the building of Durham Cathedral. The French master mason in charge of the project is dying and he has to leave the completion of the task to his two young English apprentices. But which of them will inherit the secrets of his craft? His daughter shares his secret and, in a dying wish, the Frenchman asks her to impart the knowledge to marry. Should she wed the abler of the two or the one she would prefer to marry? Linda Gaskin plays the daughter with Nigel Anthony and Christian Rodska as the two apprentices.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 *Haydn: Symphony No 7 in C major* (La Madi), Tchaikovsky: Violin Concerto in B major.

8.50 *Dvorak: Symphony No 5 in F major* (Oleg Kagan (violin)) and the BBC SO, conducted by Ettore Inbal. Radio 3.

Radio 3

6.55 *Weather*.

7.00 *News*.

7.05 *Morning Concert*: Walter Leigh, Eric Coates, Sam-Saints (Piano concerto No 4), Sibelius (Swan of Tuonela).

8.05 *News*.

8.05 *Morning Concert* (continued): Zsazsi, Wald (Mandolin Concerto in C), Handel (Massilia) and Beethoven (Piano Sonata in E Minor Op 39).

8.10 *News*.

8.10 *This Week* (continued): Baroldi and Larsson?

8.15 *Préludes and Fugues*. Susan Braden (piano).

8.20 *Music* (continued): David Hamilton including 1.00, 1.30, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 1.98, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 2.98, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 3.98, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 5.98, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 6.98, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 7.80, 7.85, 7.90, 7.95, 7.98, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 8.60, 8.65, 8.70, 8.75, 8.80, 8.85, 8.90, 8.95, 8.98, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 9.60, 9.65, 9.70, 9.75, 9.80, 9.85, 9.90, 9.95, 9.98, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 10.60, 10.65, 10.70, 10.75, 10.80, 10.85, 10.90, 10.95, 10.98, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 11.60, 11.65, 11.70, 11.75, 11.80, 11.85, 11.90, 11.95, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 12.60, 12.65, 12.70, 12.75, 12.80, 12.85, 12.90, 12.95, 13.00, 13.05, 13.10, 13.15, 13.20, 13.25, 13.30, 13.35, 13.40, 13.45, 13.50, 13.55, 13.60, 13.65, 13.70, 13.75, 13.80, 13.85, 13.90, 13.95, 14.00, 14.05, 14.10, 14.15, 14.20, 14.25, 14.30, 14.35, 14.40, 14.45, 14.50, 14.55, 14.60, 14.65, 14.70, 14.75, 14.80, 14.85, 14.90, 14.95, 15.00, 15.05, 15.10, 15.15, 15.

Minister quits anti-hunt body

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

A junior minister has resigned as patron of the Conservative Anti-Hunt Council because it opposes government policy. Mr Alan Clark, an Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Employment, agreed last month to become patron of the council which wants hunting to be banned.

Mr Clark's role in the council was disclosed in *The Times* last week after the Government had said in one of its statements about hunting that it did not intend to legislate against it.

Mr Clark decided that his role as a minister was incompatible with patronage of a pressure group opposed to its policy. But he remains opposed to hunting and does not allow it on his land. Although he shot grouse as a young man, he now believes that man has no right to use his intelligence to destroy other life forms for pleasure.

The council, which is open only to members of the Conservative Party, wants to create inside the party a nucleus of opposition to hunting. It has decided not to oppose shooting and fishing.

Mr Richard Course, executive director of the League Against Cruel Sports, said that his organization might give the council money.

The affair of the hunting "mole" has provoked lively exchange between supporters and opponents of hunting. Mr Ian Coghill, conservation officer of the British Field Sports Society, denied that he had unwittingly offered Mr Michael Huskisson, a member of the Hunt Saboteur's Association a job as whipper-in with the Three Counties pack of minkhounds.

Mr Huskisson's efforts to secure evidence of cruelty by posing as an enthusiastic hunt supporter for a year were disclosed by *The Times* last week. He claimed that Mr Coghill, a joint master of the Three Counties pack, had offered him the post at a hunt party.

Mr Coghill said: "He would not have made a good whipper-in if he was too morbid".

Mr Huskisson in turn rejected a claim from Mr Coghill that he tried to persuade hunts to stage incidents, including the "bleeding" of a child by the smearing on its face of blood from an animal killed by hounds.



Cameras roll for a Civil War replay

Members of the Sealed Knot, a society which re-enacts battles from the Civil War, go into action at Rockingham Castle near Corby in Northamptonshire for a new £2m BBC historical drama series *By the Sword Divided*.

Se against the turbulent background of the war between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads from 1640 to 1647, it tells the story of the Royalist Lacey family of Arnescombe Castle which is

Photographs Brian Harris

given when the elder daughter marries into a family which supports Cromwell.

The 10-part series, which will be screened in the autumn, stars Julian Glover, Sharon Maguire, Timothy Bentinck and Rosalie Crutchley.

John Hawkesworth who is making the series says he has been seeking the opportunity to make a Civil War drama for 14 years.

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